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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVAL REFORM BILL.

Presentation and Acceptation of the Sword of Gen. Jackson.

GOOD SPEECHES.

THE LADIES PLEASED.

The Collins Line.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The Steamer Appropriation bill will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. COLLINS will be sustained.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

NAVAL REFORM.

The Navy Reform bill was taken up.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment to place surgeons on the same footing with officers.

Mr. MORTON—I am opposed to the principle of the bill and to the amendment. If I assent to the consideration of the amendment, can I move for an indefinite postponement in a subsequent stage of the bill?

Mr. PRATT—Yes.

Mr. SHIELDS—I move to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate to witness the presentation of Gen. JACKSON'S sword.

"Agreed" was heard from all parts of the Senate, whereupon the ladies were admitted in crowds, the gallery being full of them before.

Mr. PRATT—I ask the Ayes and Noes on my amendment.

Mr. MALLORY—The bill as it went from the Senate was good, the House improved it, and the Committee and the House concurred. If, after thirty years' service, officers cannot stand an examination of the Board, they ought to retire. The Board only recommends,—the Secretary of the Navy first, the President second and the Senate third, have to concur, in order to make the recommendation valid. If the bill goes back it fails. I trust the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. BAYARD—I object to the Board because it takes away responsibility from the President. I am in favor of reform in the Navy, but not such a Board as contemplated.

Mr. PRATT—The bill passed the House by a majority of 70, therefore an amendment, which all admit to be right, will meet the concurrence of the House.

Mr. MORTON—The Senate know that I seldom trouble them about bills which do not immediately concern my constituents. I am opposed in principle and detail to this bill. There is an impression both here and abroad that the personnel of the Navy is ineffectual. I don't believe it. The personnel of the American Navy compares favorably with that of any other country, and favorably with that of itself at any former period. I believe the Navy as full of gallant spirits as it was in 1812. We need a reform but only to get officers into more active service. There are too many officers for the number of our vessels. The proposed Board is opposed to the principles of our institutions. Officers brought before it cannot get witnesses in their behalf, nor be properly defended. The President of the United States can put the surplus officers on furlough, or on the reserved list. There is not a Captain in our Navy who was not engaged in the war of 1812. Many of them carry wounds received in that war. Shall these old officers be passed in the proposed review?

PRESENTATION OF GEN. JACKSON'S SWORD—SENATOR CASS' SPEECH.

He then suspended his remarks to allow the presentation of the sword worn by General JACKSON at the Battle of New-Orleans, to be presented to Congress from the family of the late General ARMSTRONG.

The sword was then placed on General CASS' desk.

Mr. CASS rose, and raising the sword, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I must ask the indulgence of the Senate for requesting that its usual business may be suspended to give me an opportunity to discharge a trust, which has been committed to me. A trust I had not the heart to decline, but which I know I had not the power to fulfill, as such a mission should be fulfilled. I hold in my hand the sword of Gen. JACKSON, which he wore in all his expeditions, while in the military service of the country, and which was his faithful companion in his last and crowning victory, when New-Orleans was saved from the grasp of a rapacious and powerful enemy, and our nation from the disgrace and the disaster which defeat would have brought in its train. When the hand of death was upon him, General JACKSON presented this sword to his friend, the late General ARMSTRONG, as a testimonial of his high appreciation of the services, worth and courage of that most estimable citizen and distinguished soldier, whose desperate valor on one occasion stayed the tide of Indian success, and saved the army from destruction. The family of the lamented depositary, now that death has released him from the guardianship of this treasure of patriotism, are desirous it should be surrendered to the custody of the National Legislature, believing that to be the proper disposition of a memorial, which, in all time to come will be a cherished one for the American people. To carry that purpose into effect, I now offer it to their sense to Congress.

Mr. PRESIDENT—This is no doubtful relic, whose identity depends upon uncertain tradition, and which owes its interest to an imaginative imagination. Its authenticity is established beyond controversy by the papers which accompany it, and it derives its value, as well from our knowledge of its history, as well from its association with the great captain, whose days of toil and nights of trouble it shared and witnessed, and who never drew it from the scabbard but to defend the honor and interests of his country.

This is neither the time nor the place to portray those great traits of character which gave to General JACKSON the ascendancy that no man ever denied who approached him, and that wonderful influence with his countrymen which marked almost his whole course from his entrance upon a public career till the grave closed upon his life and his labors, and left him to that equality which the mighty and lowly must find at last. Still, from my personal and official relations with him, and I trust I may add from his friendship toward me, of which I had many proofs, I cannot withhold the acknowledgment of the impression, which his high qualities made upon me, and which becomes more lasting and profound as time is doing its work of separation from the days of my intercourse with him.

I have been no careless observer of the men of my time, who, controlled by events or controlling them, have most prominent among them and will occupy distinguished positions in the annals of the age; and circumstances have extended my opportunities of examination to the Old World, as well as to the New. But I say, and with a deep conviction of its truth, that I have never been brought into contact with a man who possessed more native sagacity, more profundity of intellect, higher powers of observation, or greater purity of purpose, more ardor of patriotism, or more firmness of resolution, after he had surveyed his position and occupied it, than the lamented subject of this feeble tribute, not to him but to truth. And I will add that during the process of determination upon important subjects he was sometimes slow and generally cautious and inquiring, and he has more than once told me, anxious and uneasy, not seldom passing the night without sleep, but he was calm in his mind and flexible in his will, when reflection had given place to decision.

The prevailing opinion that he was rash and hasty in his conclusions is founded upon an erroneous impression of his habits of thought and action—upon a want of discrimination between his conduct before and after his judgment had pronounced upon his course.

This is not the first offering of a similar nature which has been laid upon the altar of our country with the sanction of the Legislative department of this Government. Some years since another precious relic was deposited here, the sword of him who in life was first in the affections of his countrymen, and in death is now the first in their memory. I need not name his name, it is written in characters of living light on every heart, and springs instinctively to every tongue. His fame is committed to time, his example to mankind, and himself we may humbly hope, to the reward of the righteous. When centuries shall have passed over us, bringing with them the mutations that belong to the lapse of ages, and our country shall yet be fulfilling, or shall have fulfilled her magnificent destiny for good, I devoutly hope, and not for evil, pilgrims from our ocean's coasts and our inland seas, and from the vast regions which now separate, but ere long, by our wonderful progress, must unite them, will come up to the high places of our land, consecrated by days and deeds of world-wide renown, and turning aside to the humble tomb, dearer than this proud Capitol, will meditate upon the eventful history of their country, and will recall the example, while they bless the name of WASHINGTON.

And on the same occasion was presented the cane of FRANKLIN, which was deposited in our national archives, with the sword of his friend and co-laborer in the great cause of human rights. Truly and beautifully has it been said, that peace hath its victories as well as war. And never was nobler conquest won than that achieved by the American Apprentice, Printer, Author, Statesman, Ambassador, Philosopher, and better than all, model of common sense, over one of the most powerful elements in the economy of nature, subduing its might to its own, and thus enabling man to answer the sublime interrogatory addressed to Job, "Canst thou send lightning, that they may go and say unto thee, Here we are?" Yes, they now come at our command and say, Here we are ready to do your work; and it was our illustrious countryman who first opened the way for the subjugation of the fire of Heaven to the human will. The staff that guided the steps of FRANKLIN, and the sword that guarded the person of WASHINGTON, may well occupy the same repository under the care of the nation they served and loved and honored.

And now another legacy of departed greatness, another weapon from the armory of patriotism, comes to claim its place in the sanctuary assigned to its predecessors, and to share with them the veneration of the country in whose defence it was wielded.

The memorial of the first and greatest of our chief magistrates, and this memorial of his successor in the administration of the Government and second only to him in the gratitude and affections of the American people, will lie side by side, united tokens of patriotic self-devotion, and of successful military prowess, though they who bore them, and gave them value by their services, are now tenants of distant and lowly graves, separated by mountains and rivers and valleys. And in ages shut out from our vision by the far-away future, when remote generations, heirs of our heritage of freedom, but succeeding to it without the labor and the privation of acquisition, shall gaze, as they will gaze, upon these testimonials of victories, time-worn, but time-honored, they will be carried back by association to these heroes of early story, and will find their love of country strengthened, and their pride in her institutions, and their confidence in her face and fortunes increased by this powerful faculty of the mind, which triumphs over the distant and the future, as well as over the stern realities of the present, gathering around us the mighty men and the mighty deeds which excite the admiration of mankind, and will ever command their respect and gratitude. And thus will communion be held with the great leaders of our country, in war and in peace, who wore these swords in her service, and hallowed them by their patriotism, their valor and success.

Mr. BELL followed in a speech highly eulogistic of the hero of the Battle of New-Orleans, and at the conclusion of his speech introduced a joint resolution accepting the sword and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late General ARMSTRONG. Read three times by unanimous consent and passed.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution that the speeches of Messrs. CASS and BELL be entered on the journal, and that the joint resolution be carried to the House. Passed.

NAVAL REFORM.

Mr. MORTON then resumed the discussion of the Naval Reform bill, and said,—the Board is likely to be composed while deliberating of five junior Captains. Just think of getting a meritorious but gouty Commodore before these Juniors. Such a tribunal might exercise power arbitrarily, as the President has recently done in the case of a gallant officer of our Navy. After the vote on the amendment is taken, I shall move for an indefinite postponement of the bill. I go for this bill because it achieves all the good we can get upon this subject the present session. My colleague objects to it and says it establishes an inquisitorial tribunal. Everybody knows that our navy wants retrenchment as to inefficient officers. If they can't stand a review before their own comrades they ought to be displaced. In the last war our navy was an efficient arm of the national defence. I wish to make and keep it efficient. We have inquisitorial tribunals everywhere, civic and military, as a matter of necessity. This is no more so than any examining committee.

Mr. SHIELDS—I go against the amendment and in favor of the bill. The bill might be lost trying to get in the amendment.

The Yeas and Nays were then called for on the amendment, and the vote is as follows: Yeas, 7; Nays, 36.

Mr. MORTON—I move for an indefinite postponement of the bill, and ask the Ayes and Noes. Yeas, 2; Nays, 41.

The bill was then passed, the Senate concurring in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

A bill was passed altering the time of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then taken up, discussed and passed by a large vote.

The First Comptroller was directed by an amendment to the above bill to investigate the claims of Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER and their associates, and to award them such a sum as equity and justice seem to demand.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The House passed the bill extending the provisions of the former law so as to grant a right of way to all Plank and Railroads running through public lands in the Territories, as well as through those in the States.

Mr. DISNEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill granting lands in Michigan to aid the construction of Railroads, with an amendment, providing for but two, namely: the Pontiac and Lake Superior, and the Grand Rapids and Michigan; and appropriating not more than two and a half million acres.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, the bill was tabled by a vote of 98 against 72.

Mr. DISNEY reported the Senate bill with the amendments, granting lands to Florida to aid Railroads in said State.

On motion of Mr. PECKHAM, it was tabled by a vote of 99 against 56.

THE PRESENTATION OF GEN. JACKSON'S SWORD IN THE HOUSE.

The Secretary of the Senate, at this point, appeared at the door of the main aisle, holding JACKSON'S sword in one hand, and in the other the Senate's resolution accepting the weapon, and returning thanks to the family of the late General ARMSTRONG for the gift, and accepting it in the name of the nation.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., asked the House now to proceed on the consideration of the Senate's resolution. To this there was no dissent.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., suggested that ladies outside, who cannot get into the crowded galleries, be admitted to the floor of the Hall, as the ceremonies promised to be interesting. He moved that the rules be suspended for that purpose.

Much confusion. Yeas and Nays demanded. Persons from every direction bringing seats into the Hall to accommodate the fair ones.

Several gentlemen rose and addressed the Speaker, who said he could receive no proposition owing to such a prevalent disorder. If it were the purpose of the House to transact business amid such noise, they must select some other presiding officer. This had the effect of restoring decorum.

The rules were suspended, when the Speaker directed the officers of the House to execute the order by throwing open the doors to the ladies. Voices—"They ought not to come in!" "Oh, yes, I should like to have one of them at my side." [Laughter.]

Mr. CORWIN, looking up to the ladies' gallery, said he should surrender his seat to any lady who should come down and take it, whether a strong or conflict minded woman. (Laughter.)

His gallantry excited good humor, and was highly commended. Upwards of twenty ladies were escorted into the hall and provided with seats among members, who evidently enjoyed their society.

The Speaker having called the House to order, Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., after eloquently speaking of the duty and importance as customary in all ages and countries, of commemorating the deeds of the illustrious men, said the warriors of the Revolution and 1812, have established for ever our rank among the Nations of the Earth. The actors in those stirring and eventful scenes are fast passing away—some verging on three score and ten, must soon be gathered to their fathers. Duty, gratitude, therefore, prompt us to gather trophies of the victors, so as to speak to future generations, who will preserve the memory of the deeds of noble daring alive for ever in the heart of this country. Not long before the death of General JACKSON, he placed this sword in the hand of a friend, to be delivered to his compatriot, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, who in an eminent degree commanded his respect and enjoyed his confidence. Those two patriots shared together the dangers of the camp and the hardships of the battle-field. It should become the property of the Government, to be placed among the trophies of our victories. Therefore it was fitting that Gen. ARMSTRONG should be the recipient of the sword, while associated with the names of two of the bravest of the brave, whose deeds are recorded on the brightest pages of our country's annals.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, who represents the Hermitage District, where that great man lived and where his remains are entombed, said, the martial renown of JACKSON has become national property. The brave, the world over, pay his heroic spirit due honor, and even the boldest, when treading the paths of danger, walk more erect and confident under the broad sunlight of his chivalrous history. Tennessee must ever feel a deep interest in the military renown of JACKSON, and his unquestionable personal heroism, and he hesitated not to say, that feeling has contributed in no small degree to the full development of that chivalrous sentiment which has ever pervaded the Tennessee troops when the country has demanded their services in the field. He could speak with the more freedom and without bias because he had ever been in antagonism to those who claim to be the special political friends of JACKSON. Let the sword be preserved and handed down to posterity—let it be deposited with the sword and camp chest of WASHINGTON, and with the staff and printing press of FRANKLIN—and with these most precious relics preserved and cared for, be regarded as high incentives to honorable ambition by the American youth as long as liberty shall have a home, and as long as the Union of these States shall have an existence among the nations of the earth. Concluding, he said ROBERT ARMSTRONG was his neighbor and friend, one of the bravest and most magnanimous and frank hearted men it had ever been his fortune to know.

Mr. BENTON remarked—The world knows in what manner the sword was wielded for the honor and benefit of the country, but the world has not known, but few contemporaries know, and posterity will not know, unless the inside of history is given, what difficulties had to be encountered and surmounted before the privilege of using this sword for the benefit of the country was obtained. They who only see the great and glorious exploits of men at the head of an army, and their mighty deeds, feel as if such men could never have been otherwise than honored. He, Mr. BENTON, was Gen. JACKSON'S junior aid, and therefore knew all about what he was saying. At the beginning of the war, JACKSON was Major General of the Tennessee Militia. His friends confiding in his great military talents and pure patriotism, proposed to the General Government his appointment as Brigadier General of the army ordered to the West. He was not appointed, but left to attend to his farm. Again and again, as Mr. BENTON related, General JACKSON was passed by. It seemed as if Government had effectually closed the door of military service against him. He was no man to solicit office coming to Washington for that purpose, but always ready to obey the call of his country. In course of time, however, JACKSON got command of the troops, and after marching a considerable distance an order arrived to disband. This he refused to obey. Colonel BENTON entered into the particulars regarding this inside history, in which he was a prominent actor. The massacre of Fort Mims took place. General JACKSON immediately called out his volunteers, and then commenced that series of victories which have added such lustre to the country. It was, he insisted, by accidents and chances that JACKSON was carried forward.

The Senate's resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WALBRIDGE 100,000 copies of the speeches in both Houses on the acceptation of the sword were ordered to be printed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

Mr. PECKHAM proposed to reduce the appropriation of $250,000 for STEVENS' war steamer. Considering the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and when they looked at his glorious achievement since last session, he asked would it be proper to put any greater power into the hands of the present Executive. He alluded to the Greytown affair for the purpose of saying here, in his place, he regarded the orders issued in that case wholly unwarranted.

Mr. PHELPS and others rose to order.

Mr. PECKHAM justified his course, saying from the past we learn the future.

Renewed outcries of "Order! Order!"

Mr. WHEELER suggested to his colleague, as the President's friends exhibited so much uneasiness, to defer his remarks on the destruction of Greytown, as it was evident there will not be a place of any more importance attacked during the continuance of this Administration. (Laughter.)

Mr. PECKHAM protested against the Executive deciding the question of Peace and War. Orders from the Secretary of the Navy were hasty and improper, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. PECKHAM was again interrupted by Mr. McMULLEN and others, but finally was allowed to conclude.

Mr. PHELPS explained, saying the war steamer was for the harbor defence of New-York alone, and not to traverse the Ocean. The appropriation was to fulfill a contract.

Mr. PECKHAM replied he would have the Government do this to the letter—and said he had merely offered the amendment for the purpose of getting an opportunity to make some remarks.

The Navy bill was laid aside and the amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were considered, but neither were finally acted on.

RECESS.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock. At 7½ o'clock only twenty members. Galleries tolerably well filled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MAYALL, laboring under a severe cold, obtained permission to print his Tariff speech.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, did what he said he never did before, namely, read a speech in condemnation of the President's Veto on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. McNAIR spoke in favor of the bill relieving the Veterans of the war of 1812, or their widows and orphans. He expressed his surprise that so little interest was manifested on the subject. He believed there would be little difficulty in passing the bill, if it had not been for the grasping after lands by Railroad Companies.

Adjourned.

Know-Nothingism—Naval—Selden, Withers, & Co.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

In allusion to the dispute in the Senate, which took place between Mr. DOUGLAS on the one side, and Messrs. WADE and FESSENDEN on the other, last Friday, about the result of the Illinois election, the new Free-Soil Senator, Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL has telegraphed as follows:

ALTON, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

I was absent myself election day. The Anti-Nebraska Democrats in the District supported MOORE for Treasurer. Know-Nothingism had nothing to do with my election. Signed, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The Navy Department has advices that the steam frigate *Susquehanna* arrived at Valparaiso, January 1st, having made the run from Acapulco in nineteen days.

The *Globe* asserts that Messrs. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., are compounding with some of their creditors, by paying eighty-three cents on the dollar.

General Quitman arrived here this morning, from New-Orleans.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

JOHN H. WHITE of New-York, Hon. M. S. LATHAM and G. MILLER were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors of our Court to-day. No. 76—William Judson, appellant vs. Wm. H. Corning. The cause was argued by Mr. COXE, for the appellant, and continued by Messrs. CARLISLE and BRADLEY for the appellee.

The Senatorial Question in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Feb. 26.

In the House, this afternoon, the majority of the Committee to investigate the charges of bribery in relation to the Senatorial election, made a partial Report, after being called upon to do so by the resolution of the House. The Report stated that twenty-five witnesses had been examined, that four or five could not be found, and that many yet remain to be examined. That the testimony is imperfect and unsatisfactory, and in its present shape should not be published.

It also stated that no testimony thus far had been developed calculated to fix on either candidate for Senator before the Joint Convention any attempt to obtain the nomination and election by corrupt or improper influences. Mr. JORDAN, the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. BROWNE refused to sign the report because they placed a different estimate on the evidence adduced.

The New-Jersey Legislature, &c., &c.

TRENTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The South Jersey Air Line Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading in the House to-day.

The Special Bank Charters will come up for consideration in the House to-morrow or next day.

The Temperance men have ordered a State Convention for the 7th of March, to take measures in regard to the defeat of the Prohibitory law. They declare themselves opposed to the minority bill, which simply proposes to take the question next November whether the people are in favor of such a law as the House passed and the Senate defeated.

Nominations for Mayor.

UTICA, (N. Y.) Monday, Feb. 26.

JOHN E. HINMAN (Soft) was this evening renominated for Mayor of this city.

PORTLAND, (Me.) Monday, Feb. 26.

At a meeting of the citizens of Portland this evening CHAS. G. CAME was nominated for Mayor.

Sale of Daniel Webster's Homestead in New-Hampshire—Resolutions on Slavery, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The farm of eight hundred acres, with the buildings thereon, known as DANIEL WEBSTER'S Homestead, in Franklin, N. H., was sold at auction on Thursday for $15,000, and RUFUS L. TAY, of this city, was the purchaser.

In the House of Representatives of this State to-day, the Committee on Federal Relations were directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting resolutions denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law. The resolution in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was taken from the orders of the day, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed.

Weather at Cincinnati—Navigation—Markets, &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 26.

The weather has been very cold here to-day. The thermometer stands at 6° above zero, being 4° colder than at any other time this season. Navigation is suspended, the river being full of heavy pieces of ice, and it will probably freeze over to-night.

The markets are quiet. Exchange on New-York is 1¼@1½ ₽ cent. premium.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *Orizaba* we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and City of Mexico to the 17th. The revolution at the South was gaining ground. Many of the Government troops had gone over. General PALACIO was besieged at Chilpancingo by 2,600 rebels and reduced almost to starvation. The Mexican Boundary Commissioners have fixed upon 30° 47' as the initial point.

The Colon Will Case.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 26.

The COLON Will case, which has been before the Baltimore Circuit Court for the last four weeks, closed to-day, and a verdict given sustaining the Will of 1848, alleged to have been made while the testator was insane. The estate involved is valued at half a million of dollars.

Destruction of a Church and Six Dwellings by Fire.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 26.

About 1½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Rev. Mr. ROAF'S church, corner of Adelaide and Bayle-streets. The fire engines of different companies were soon on the spot, but owing to the intense cold and lack of water, the edifice, with six dwellings, were consumed. The loss has not been ascertained.

Railroad Accident—Four Men Killed.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The 4 o'clock afternoon train from Lawrence when near Lowell, ran into a carriage containing four Irishmen returning from a funeral. The carriage was demolished and the four occupants instantly killed. Their names are not known.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 26.

Money is abundant. Stocks are firm at the following rates: Reading, 37¾; Morris Canal, 15½; Long Island Railroad, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania State Fives 88.

The weather is intensely cold.

Navigation Suspended at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Va., Monday, Feb. 26.

The river is full of floating ice. Navigation is entirely suspended. The weather is intensely cold.

Weather at Buffalo—Detention of the Mails.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 26.

The weather yesterday and to-day has been very cold here, the thermometer ranging from zero to ten degrees above it up to noon.

No mails from New-York have been received since Saturday evening. Four trains, over due, have been stopped by the drifts of snow near Batavia.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 26.

A violent storm has prevailed here since Saturday night, and the weather is very cold.

Weather Reports.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 26.—The day cold and windy. Thermometer 24° above zero.

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 26.—Last night was the coldest of the season. At sunrise this morning the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below Zero.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—This is the coldest day yet this season. Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer ranged from 18 to 20 degrees below Zero.

The Sailing of the Steamship Asia—Closing of her Mails.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Asia* will sail from here at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Halifax and Liverpool. Her mails will close at 8 A. M.

Arrival of Steamship Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here after a passage of sixty hours from New-York.

THE BROADWAY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Baker Still at Large—John Morrissey Arrested—Poole Recovering.

There was much excitement yesterday in relation to the terrible shooting affair at Stanwix Hall, in Broadway, in which the pugilists took an active part. The details have been published. The Police authorities took prompt action, and succeeded in effecting the arrest of MORRISSEY and TURNER. During the forenoon of yesterday, Policeman RUE, of the Lower Police Office, met MORRISSEY at the "Ivy Green," in Elm-street, and he at once placed himself in the officer's custody. The officer immediately conveyed him to the Jefferson Police Court, where he was arraigned before Judge PIERCE to answer a charge of assault and battery.

MORRISSEY waived a hearing in the matter and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the Court of General Sessions for trial. But a few months ago MORRISSEY was required to give bonds in the sum of $7,500 before Judge STUART at the same Court, *to keep the peace for one year*, which will be forfeited should the Court convict him of this last accusation. Vigilant efforts were made by the police to ferret out the whereabouts of LEWIS BAKER, who made his flight on the night of the exciting occurrence, but with no success.

Rumors were afloat all day that POOLE had died of his wounds at an early hour in the morning, but they were unfounded, and the physicians are of the opinion he will yet recover from his injuries. The man known as "Jim Turner," from California, is lying at the house of JOHN LYNG, in Canal-street, in great suffering from the wound in his arm. By advice of his medical attendants, he is kept from being locked up in the City Prison for the present.

LETTER FROM JOHN MORRISSEY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Having been made the subject of a thousand statements or rather misstatements in the public prints with regard to the late fracas in Broadway, and having been made to figure as the principal and instigator of the bloody melee, I claim as an act of justice that you admit in your columns my brief explanation of the circumstances. About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening I was at Stanwix Hall taking supper; while there Mr. POOLE and myself had a serious altercation, which however did not result in blows. To prevent a collision we were arrested. The officer having charge of me, took me as far as the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, where he released me on condition that I should immediately go home, and appear in Court at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, to answer any charge that might be brought against me. Mr. HYER, who lives in the house where the disturbance occurred, requested me to accompany him to his rooms. I replied that I could not do so; that I was under arrest, had promised to go home, and was fearful of a renewal of the disturbance should I remain there. I then at once went home and retired to bed. While I was in bed this bloody occurrence took place. The first information I had of the affair was communicated to me by an individual who called on me the next morning, and related all that happened subsequent to my arrest.

All the accounts that have hitherto appeared, hold me responsible for the blood shed and the danger incurred, whereas I was in bed at the time, asleep, and am as innocent of all blame in this matter as if I had not been in existence.

I see it stated in this evening's *Express* that one Officer REED arrested me this morning at the Ivy Green. The above statement is false. I delivered myself up, according to promise, to Officer RUE, at 8 o'clock this morning, to answer any charge that might be brought against me.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

Discussion on Spiritualism at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle was opened the discussion which is to continue six evenings on the subject of Spiritualism, between Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS and Rev. URIAH CLARK. There was not a very large or enthusiastic attendance. It was arranged that the speakers should alternate, each to occupy only thirty minutes at a time. The question for last evening was as follows:

"Are any one of the so-called spiritual manifestations of the present day properly referable to the agency of departed spirits?"

Mr. JAMES DE CAMP was chosen to act as umpire during the discussion.

Rev. URIAH CLARK opened the discussion in the affirmative. He began with stating in his view the importance of the subject under discussion and the results to be gained in a proper elucidation of the same. There were doubters, he said, anxiously waiting to learn the truth or falsity of modern, so called, spiritual manifestations. This was the question to be discussed—the probability of such alleged manifestations and their originating through the agency of the spirit of the departed. However much, the speaker began, men and women might make light of spiritual manifestations in the hours of levity, when called to mourn the loss of a departed friend, they sought after proofs of the truths of spiritualism, and wished its truth shown in converse with the spirit of the departed. It mattered not, he continued, how many disbelieved the doctrine of spiritualism. The celestial hosts above did battle for the believers. God, he said, ruled among those celestials, and it was only those who were truly developed that could enter into spiritual concourse with their friends in the spirit land. Man, desirous to question the unknown future, began to question the oracles of Heaven and thus produced spiritual manifestations. These manifestations as resulting from such earnest inquiry, the speaker said, were recorded throughout the Bible. They were recorded in one way and another in the volumes of profane history. Several passages in the Bible were read in proof, as the speaker alleged, of the fact of spiritualism being no product of a modern day.

The umpire announced that the speaker's time was up.

Dr. WILLIAMS replied. The subject of spiritualism he said he had, from the time he first turned his attention to it, made a subject of careful and special study. He had endeavored to investigate it thoroughly. Those who believed in spiritualism neglected too much the study of themselves, and hence their hallucinations.

Spiritualism, he proceeded to show, was a public epidemic. It was becoming in its effects and character like the epidemic of Millerism. Clergymen, however, he would absolve, in the main, from doing anything to conduce to this epidemic. He would ask, though, why they kept aloof. The speaker proceeded to speak about mediums, and inquired why spirits prefer to communicate with mediums having a moist skin. This, he said, he could not pretend to unravel, and was not aware that any satisfactory elucidation of this peculiar cutaneous phenomenon in connection with spiritual manifestations had ever been given. The speaker accounted for certain mental and physical conditions adduced as proofs of spiritualism as only a class of distinctive facts evolved in the simplest exhibition of universal psychological law. A soldier in battle loses his arm or his leg, but so intent is his mind in the strife for victory that he loses all consciousness of a physical wound. Possibly time he is in a purely psychological condition—the mind rules supreme, and he knows no material substance.

Rev. U. CLARK responded to the various points adduced by the previous speaker. He had traveled, *he said, far and wide*, and had known very many mediums, but it was new to him that their efficiency *as mediums* was graduated by the moisture of their skin. In reference to the Clergy, and the statement that they *kept aloof*, he was happy to state that they were privately investigating the subject. The speaker took up, at great length, the subject of the skin. He had been a psychologist longer than any *living man, and had had curious revelations*. He had investigated the mysterious power of the human will, and adduced several instances showing the degree of influence exercised through its agency. He read from the writings of JOHN WESLEY, in which he declared his belief in witchcraft. This witchcraft, the reverend speaker said, was rude spiritualism.

Here closed the first evening's discussion. It was announced by the Chairman that the subject would be resumed on Friday evening.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

The Proposed Colony in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: You will oblige me if you will insert the enclosed copy of a letter which I have just addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State.

In addition to what is contained in that letter, I will use this occasion to state that not only is the colonization of these lands desired to be made by honest, sober, and industrious persons, but the company are especially solicitous that none but that class of persons should emigrate. The country is almost an unbroken forest of the most valuable woods, which have great demand in commerce, and the lands when cleared are capable of producing the most valuable staples. Industry and labor are required, and those who have not such habits are the last persons who should emigrate to that country; the object being solely to establish a colony of honest and industrious settlers, and to maintain peace and good will with all communities, so that what is now a country as primitive as nature may add to the general wealth and commerce of the world to benefit those who honestly embark in the enterprise, to improve the condition of those already there, and to advance civilization and humanity. This is to be done only by implements of industry and the solid muscles of a sober and industrious community, for the only inducements that the Company have to offer emigrants are contained in the articles incorporated in my letter to the Secretary of State, and to such others who may wish to purchase lands. Respectfully, &c.,

W. COST JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

To Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

SIR: Col. KINNEY has just shown me several communications in relation to the method of settling a grant of land of the Central American Company which have been exchanged between you and him, in one of which a paper has been transmitted which bears the aspect of a commission from him. He has also shown to me a letter in which he informs you that his intention was not to violate the laws of the United States, and that, upon the first apprehension you expressed upon that subject he revoked all such papers.

Acting for a time as President of the Central American Company, I deem it due, under the circumstances, to address to you this communication, and to state with distinctness the real intention and objects of the Company, so that no mistake in the judgment of others shall work a serious detriment to the Company. The subject of settling a grant of lands in the Territory now and for time immemorial occupied by the Musquito Indians has been submitted several years ago, both to the Representative of the British Government here, and to your two predecessors, as well as to yourself. More than two years ago I had a free and frank conversation with Mr. CRAMPTON, before I conversed with the Representatives of my own country, and he spoke with the wisdom which properly belongs to one in his exalted position.

The parties had then and now but one object; not to implicate either Government, directly or indirectly. They believed it an object as desirable to the one as to the other, and that it would serve to simplify, if it did not entirely dispose of, the diplomatic questions which have long agitated both nations in respect to Central American affairs. No plan but a quiet, peaceable and unobtrusive settlement has ever been contemplated or countenanced by any one of the parties interested in the grant. In relation to myself individually, nothing could induce me, by word or act, to countenance or sanction any course of action, under any circumstances, that would violate the laws of my own country or the public law of civilized nations; and this is the feeling and sentiment not only of myself, but of every director and shareholder in the Company, and all would shrink from any course that would invade the principles of either. The sole object of the association, from first to last, has been to encourage a peaceable occupation and culture of the wild lands within the grant, to establish an industrious and Christian community amid the almost unbroken woods, where only a few peaceable Indians roam, and herds of wild swine and other animals alone disturb the solitude of the forest; and if arms were necessary, it would mainly be a means to support life and furnish sustenance from the game that abounds amid the perennial verdure. He who would go there unprovided in that way might be justly obnoxious to the epithets which King David applied to Abner, the son of Ner, in pronouncing his funeral oration. If the company had the indiscretion and power to acquire possession and maintain it by arms, there would be no rational man who would not at once perceive that the sober and industrious would turn away from such an enterprise, nor can I see anything there to attack save the valuable forest trees and the roving game of the country.

The Company have no views or objects that are in conflict with any law, domestic or public; and, as the most solid evidence of that fact, I take the liberty of incorporating in this letter two of the Articles of the Company's association. They are as follow:

ART. 10. And whereas it is the object of the Company to settle their lands by an industrious and peaceable population, as an inducement thereto the President and Directors, by themselves or their officers or agents, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay off the said lands in sections, half, and quarter sections, in the manner practiced by the United States, and to convey to each single male settler who shall move upon and occupy the same one-quarter section of the lands of the Company free of cost, and to each family double that quantity. But only the alternate quarter and half sections shall be subject to this provision. The alternate lots in such towns as the Company may lay out, are also to be opened to occupancy free of cost, provided the occupants shall severally erect thereon a tenement of the value of $100 or upwards.

ART. 11. It shall be the duty of all officers or agents of the Company, as well as all persons who shall become occupants of the said lands, to conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, so as to provoke no controversy with or afford any just ground or complaint to Nicaragua or any of the neighboring States or the people thereof. They are also hereby strictly enjoined not to do or commit any act or thing which may be in violation of public law.

I consider that every precaution which language is capable of is here expressed. The inducements to emigration are set forth, lands given to be cultivated by toil and labor, and there is no margin for the rash adventurer or the idler. The Company are poor in money, but rich in lands; and when they can induce the hand of civilization and the hardy and industrious laborer to turn the valuable forests of the sacred woods into articles of exportation, and the lands into productive fields, in which all that supports human life and human luxury springs up and grows almost by the mere spontaneity of nature, a community may be established worthy of such a soil and such a clime. These being the real motives of this enterprise, it will become, if properly conducted, not only ancillary to pacific relations between the United States and Great Britain, but will also add to the commerce of both nations. A sober and industrious colony there will shed by example a benign influence upon neighboring communities: for law and order, the rights of persons and sanctity of property, follow the Anglo-Norman and the Anglo-Saxon races on whatever spot of the globe a dozen of them may by accident congregate.

Having thus written you a rather long, because too hasty a letter, I trust you will see that the true objects of the Company are the encouragement of industry, the elevation of humanity, to which end peace and harmony are absolutely essential.

That the public may be informed and not mistaken as to the objects and purposes that this Company intend to pursue, as well as your Department, I shall take the liberty to make this communication public.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished regard, yours,

W. COST JOHNSTON,
President of the Central American Company.

☞ PRESCOTT has completed, after a ten years' labor, his *History of the Reign of Philip the Second*. It will be published in three volumes.

LEGAL.

Law Reform in New-York.

The necessity for a reform of the law in this State was long ago conceded, and, from time to time, expedients were resorted to, but they failed to remedy the evils which all acknowledged did exist. They failed because they did not go to the root of the matter. The evils were in the *system*, therefore the true remedy could be found only in a *new* system. A *radical* change was necessary and at last it was proposed. The name of the proposer and the chief promoter of the reform, D. D. Field, Esq. of New-York, will readily occur. In a letter to Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., Senator, on the "Reform of the Judicial System," *Dec. 26, 1839, after setting forth the* inefficiency and tardiness of the then existent Judicial System, Mr. Field said:

"The difficulty which meets us at the threshold grows out of the Constitution. * * * No *radical* change in our Judicial establishment can be made without an amendment to that instrument, and a radical change all unprejudiced men now admit to be necessary. * * * I have not sought, in this letter, to point out any plan of reorganization of the Courts, nor to discuss any particular measure of reform. Let us first *remove the obstacles* which stand in the way of all reform."

The remedy suggested was an amendment to the Constitution, which would vest in the Legislature the power to reorganize the Courts from time to time, save only the highest Court of Appeals.

No action was then taken, but the letter no doubt awakened attention to the subject.

In a letter on Law Reform, addressed to John L. O'Sullivan, Esq., Member of Assembly, Jan. 1, 1842, Mr. Field said:

"There are two sources from which spring most of the evils of the system as it stands; first, the *forms and proceedings before the Courts*; and, secondly, the organization of the Courts themselves. For the latter a remedy is in prospect, through an amendment of the Constitution. My observations, therefore, shall be directed only to the forms and proceedings before the Courts."

The writer then proceeds to examine at length the practice and proceedings then used, and to test them by the touchstone of common sense. Of the changes which he proposed, he said: "They are radical, and that is a decisive objection with many. I do not flatter myself that they will meet, at first, with much favor. They will overturn nearly the whole of the technical part of our system, a part which has decided and zealous advocates. I am convinced that something like the plan I propose will, sooner or later, be adopted." The writer said that he did not doubt that a code of practice for *all* cases, civil and criminal, could be framed, and he hoped to see such a one adopted. But, as a *first step*, ordinary actions should be reformed; proceedings in special cases—such as mandamus—could be regulated afterward.

Accompanying this letter were drafts of three acts. The first was, "For the more simple and speedy administration of justice, in civil cases in Courts of Common Law."

This bill is of considerable interest, for its provisions have since been substantially adopted. Among its prominent features were the following:

The first pleading was to be a complaint, setting forth briefly, in ordinary language, the nature and particulars of the cause of action; to be verified by the plaintiff or his attorney, on belief. This was to be filed before the issuing of a summons, unless the time should have been extended for good cause shown. Within ten days of the return day of the summons, the defendant was to file an answer, under oath, in brief and ordinary language. No other pleading to be allowed.

Interest in a suit was not to exclude a witness. A party to a suit might be examined at the instance of the adverse party.

Jury trial might be waived by consent of parties. This was to give some relief to those liable to jury duty.

The judgment record, or roll, should be made by attaching together the summons, complaint, answer and copy of the verdict and of the judgment.

Execution might be issued *forthwith*.

Upon return of the execution unsatisfied, the judgment debtor might be examined, upon an order, and compelled to apply his property in satisfaction of the judgment. Third parties, in like manner, might be examined as to property of the judgment debtor in their hands, and if any should be found, it was to be applied in satisfaction of the judgment.

Liberal powers were to be given to the Courts to allow amendments to process, pleadings or proceedings, in furtherance of justice, even at the trial—but surprise was to be guarded against.

The fee bill was to be abolished, and parties were to be left free to agree with their attorneys and counsel as to compensation. The successful party was to be indemnified by a percentage on the amount recovered; or on the amount of the defeated claim.

All the various forms of actions, and all the forms of pleading theretofore used, with various other niceties, were to be abolished.

It will be remembered that the Court of Chancery was then in existence. Mr. Field proposed "An act for the more simple and speedy administration of justice in the Courts of Equity."

This bill would have assimilated the proceedings in Chancery to those of Common Law. Among other provisions were the following:

Discovery by answer was to be abolished. The plaintiff must set forth in concise language the nature of his cause of action, and the defendant in concise language must answer; and no other pleadings should be allowed.

Testimony was to be taken *orally*, in open *Court, as at Common Law*.

The foregoing are the most prominent features of the bills proposed by Mr. Field. Of the bills he said: "They are the fruits, certainly, of no little reflection, and I ought to add, observation, respecting the changes which they are designed to effect."

The third of the bills above referred to—itself a model of brevity—was "to simplify indictments."

These bills, with the explanatory letters accompanying them, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Arphaxed Loomis, Esq., was Chairman. They reported, March 2, 1842, that they "do not concur in and cannot recommend the passage of the bills. The learned author of the bills in question has, with great pains and labor, collected a large fund of information on the subject, and the Committee deem it due to him, to the public, and to themselves, to recommend that the bills of Mr. Field, together with his explanatory letter in relation thereto, which has been recently laid before them, but which they have not had time properly to examine, should be printed as an appendix to the report of your Committee. Some of the principles of the said bills have been embodied in one of the bills reported by the Committee."

The Committee thought that the evils which it was admitted did exist, were not in the *system*, and they spoke disparagingly of codification." (See No. 81, Assembly Documents—1842.) Subsequently Mr. Loomis, Chairman of that Committee, was one of the Commissioners to codify the rules of practice and pleading. However, several years were allowed to pass away without action, until at length, with a view to amendment on several subjects, the people expressed a wish for a Convention to reconstruct the Constitution.

Previous to the *assembling* of the Convention five articles, from the pen of Mr. Field, appeared in the *Evening Post*, January, 1846. They were subsequently printed in pamphlet form. In them he said: "The reorganization *of our judicial establishment is one of the first objects to be effected by the approaching Convention. We must begin by settling the principles* according to which the judiciary of such a people and Government as ours *should be* formed, and then form it in conformity to the principles. It is easy to see *where the old system has broken down.* The true causes of its failure are these: 1st, The Senate's participation in judicial functions. 2d, The practice of paying the judges partly by fees. 3d, The inconvenient and unequal distribution of labor among the judges; inconvenient, because it excludes some of the judges from jury trials; unequal, because there are too few judges in the higher (appellate) Courts to dispose of the business. 4th, The unnecessary repetition of labor by successive appeals. 5th, *An extremely complicated and technical system of practice.*

"This last lies more within the scope of *legal* than of *judicial* reform, and therefore pertains to the province of the Legislature rather than the Convention. Judicial reform *will prepare the way* for it, by removing one of the chief obstacles to its success. * * * That other great reform, *the revision and simplification of legal practice, in all its branches and in all Courts, must follow hard after.*"

After discussing measures of reform which he proposed, Mr. Field closed his letters with an outline of the plan which he suggested. *Two of its provisions were as follows:*

"No party in any civil suit or proceeding shall fail of relief from having misconceived his action, or the form of his remedy: but it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the amendment of proceedings, in all cases where it may be necessary to serve the rights of the parties.

"It shall be the duty of the first Legislature that shall assemble under this Convention, *to revise the forms of proceedings in all courts of justice, with the view to reject from them all useless matter, to promote simplicity, and to further justice.*"

In November, 1846, the new Constitution was adopted. It went into operation Jan. 1, 1847. In it was a provision for the *codifying of the whole Common and Statute Law of the State, or so much as might be practicable and expedient.*

The Constitution reorganized the Judiciary. It separated judicial from legislative functions. *Testimony in equity cases* was to be taken as in Common Law cases; that is, orally, in open court. Fees to judicial officers, *except to Justices of the Peace*, were prohibited. It abolished the Chancery *Courts*, and gave equity jurisdiction to the Courts of Common Law. It contained the following provision:

"The *Legislature*, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, *shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the Courts of Record of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.*"

Thus the "obstacles" were removed from the path of Law-Reform, and a step in advance was taken. And here it may be well, for the present, to take leave of the subject, and to report "progress" in a future communication. R. W.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1855.

FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The Frigate Susquehanna Underrated—A Crack Ship—Her Cruise—Coming Home—A Letter from on board.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Valparaiso, Chile, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1855.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* left Acapulco for this port on the 12th ult., and arrived here after a passage of twenty days. She performed the whole distance under steam, stopping nowhere on the route for coal, and running through the southeast Trades with the wind dead ahead. This was managed by carrying a supply of coal on deck, and economizing fuel to the best advantage, by keeping her speed up to a certain average. This vessel mounts but nine guns, three pivot-guns and six paixhans, all of eight-inch bore. Her pivot-guns are immense, and throw a solid shot of sixty-eight pounds a distance of three miles. To *show how much underarmed she is, it is only* necessary to state, that upon leaving Acapulco the weight of coal she carried on deck was equivalent to about *thirty-four* of her broadside guns; and this was stowed in one spot too, along the midship section, and not distributed as a battery would be. She was deeper than she ever had been before, and, in consequence, rolled much less than is her wont. In fact, with but little expense, this steamer, of which our country may well be proud, could be made as formidable as she is symmetrical. Unfortunately, this vessel is no favorite with the commander of the late expedition to Japan—for what reason, it is hard to say, except, perhaps, because she is so far superior to a pet ship of his, the *Mississippi*. It is rumored that he has made no report concerning her to the Secretary of the Navy in which ill-natured abuse was not its chief characteristic. The true state of the case is, that the Susquehanna is decidedly the finest side-wheel war-steamer afloat; and with a few necessary repairs, and one or two alterations about her engines, besides an increase in the number of her guns, she may safely challenge the world to produce her superior. As an American, I feel very proud of her; and so do all Americans, *who have had an opportunity of seeing her in a* foreign port. I am told that Admiral Sir James Sterling, when he first visited her at Shanghai, exclaimed, with a shake of the head, as he turned upon her quarter-deck and looked forward, "We have nothing like this!" The King of the Sandwich Islands, on seeing the revolutions of her powerful engines, said, "It inspires me with fear!" Dutchmen and Germans generally, cry on beholding this magnificent ship, "Mine Got! vot a countree!" I might cite many other like instances of the impression this much-abused but beautiful steamer has wrought upon the minds of foreigners, but I think the above will suffice. After coaling, the Susquehanna will continue on her homeward voyage.

The passage from Acapulco to this port was fraught with no incident worth recording, beyond the confirmation of a few facts relative to ocean phenomena, interesting only to nautical men. An abstract log of her whole cruise will probably be given to the world by means of Lieut. Maury's annual publication, or, perhaps, in some other manner. The result of many observations made on board of her, and the experience of her officers from constant cruising on the coast of China and among the Japanese Islands, cannot fail to be of the utmost value. She has twice steamed a distance of nearly four thousand miles, without stopping at an intermediate port, in one of her passages running over a part of the Pacific little if at all known. I have reason to believe that every advantage has been taken by some of the officers of the Susquehanna, of the means thus placed within their reach, for facilitating navigation generally, and placing into the hands of scientific men certain facts deserving investigation. Her meteorological table will be very perfect, and as she visited Japan three times, and at three different seasons, viz.: Summer, Winter and Autumn; and will have made the circumnavigation of the globe, besides having called at many important points in China, (having penetrated into the interior by means of the Yang-tse-kiang, a distance of three hundred miles from the mouth of that river) this will be not the least important among her observations. It is a credit to the Government to have sent a vessel on such a cruise as the *Susquehanna* is now terminating, more especially as the vessel herself in her turn does our country so much credit.

In China the Susquehanna and her officers were *very popular with the foreign residents of the various* ports open to trade. At Shanghai, they were *particularly so. Courtesies* were exchanged to a considerable extent, and the band belonging to the steamer performed upon the race-course (the only promenade) at sunset, upon two days in each week, while she lay there during her last visit. The kindest feelings also existed between the American, English and French officers at that place, where they were all held in constant readiness to combine for the purpose of keeping in check a rabble soldiery, both imperial and insurgent, that infested the neighborhood. The theatrical entertainments given by the crew of the *Susquehanna* in the Chinese waters, are said to have far exceeded anything of the kind ever seen afloat. We regretted extremely, here, that most of her old crew were discharged in San Francisco, for we did not have the pleasure of witnessing a performance in this place.

Besides the *Susquehanna*, the *St. Lawrence*, 50, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, is lying here. Her relief, the *Independence*, is expected in two or three weeks. We have no news as yet of the *Massachusetts* or *Decatur*, both of which vessels left Rio de Janeiro some time ago.

The first lieutenant of the English sloop-of-war *Dido* was murdered by a marine on Christmas night. It is said that he was arrogant to the officers, and cruel and oppressive to the men, with the commander of the vessel completely under his control. The ship was lying at Talcahuano at the time of the occurrence. The *Dido* left here a few days ago for Callao, I believe, and the murderer will be tried by a court martial as soon as possible.

The mail arrived on the 12th, one day behind time this month, with news from England and the Continent, *via* the United States. The *Susquehanna* sailed to-day for home, touching at Rio Janeiro.

CANADA.

Upper Canada Preparatory Exhibition to World's Fair of 1855—The Patriotic Fund Movement—Alleged Discovery of Coal in Quebec—Topics for the coming Parliamentary Session, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 19, 1855.

Arrangements have for some time been in progress to secure an adequate *representation* of the natural products of Canada and the industry and mechanical skill of its population, in the great *Paris World's Fair of 1855; and with that view*, a Preparatory Exhibition for the western section of the Province, of articles from which a selection will be made for transmission to Europe, is at present being held in this city. Another similar Exhibition will be held in the course of a few days in the Lower Province. Some months ago Commissioners were appointed by the Government to take measures for having Canada fairly represented. To judge from the Exhibition now on view, they have not been quite so successful as might have been desired, but this is probably more owing to the general apathy of the public mind, which no special means have been taken to arouse, than to any want of exertion on the part of the Commissioners. A considerable proportion of the articles intended to be sent, they have purchased from the producers or manufacturers, in the fear that mere private enterprise would prove an insufficient provider, and the result has shown that they did not err greatly in their calculations; for to any one who has seen the Provincial Exhibition at London, C. W., last Fall, or that at Hamilton the previous year, the present show must appear rather a poor affair. Of agricultural implements, there are only exhibited a few ploughs, one of which gained the first prize at London, and a post-hole borer, which promises to be a useful instrument, the borer being an iron screw, wrought by a horse, and boring at the rate of one or two holes a minute. Of Fall wheat, the samples are exhibited which gained the Canada Company's $100 prize at the Provincial Exhibitions of 1853 and 1855 respectively. That of 1853 is a very superior article, and the other falls greatly short, partly owing to the general inferiority of last year's crop, and partly to the want of sufficient competition. The oats and barley exhibited are poor, Indian corn fair; and of buckwheat, which would excite interest on account *of its rarity in Europe, there is no sample* whatever. There are good samples of Canadian coffee, chicory and tobacco, and of various kinds of timber, as black and white oak, balsam, tamarac, cedar, &c. One of the chief curiosities, which has been on exhibition several times before, is a table, composed of pieces of the various Canadian woods suitable for furniture, symmetrically arranged, and bearing a fine polish. The department of the Fine Arts is pretty well filled, but is not much to boast of. Few of the paintings are above mediocrity, except some representations of Indian life, by Mr. Paul Kane, and some views of Canadian scenery, &c., by Mr. W. Armstrong, both of this city. Mr. Armstrong has a capital chalk drawing, representing, in a very lively manner, an ice-boating scene on our bay, one of the most curious features in Toronto Winter existence, and which could not fail to prove interesting to Europeans, independently of the artistic merit of the sketch. A model of the Brock monument, commemorating an important epoch of Canadian history, a very fine and complete collection of Canadian bird-skins, an exceedingly creditable collection of edge tools from a Galt manufactory, the Berlin wool *carpet, wrought by the ladies of Toronto*, which gained a medal in New-York last year, a magnificent robe made of 1,400 pieces of fur, a cap composed of 150 pieces of sable paws and mink heads, and a specimen of the gnaphalic paper, are the only other articles worth enumerating. The gnaphalic paper, prepared by American manufacturers for Mr. Andrews, a Lower Canadian, from a very common weed, named gnaphalium or life everlasting, is dingy in color and coarse in texture, but the manufacturers say that this is occasioned by an insufficient quantity of the weed having been forwarded them for the first trial. Independently of the great difference in cost between rags and the weed in question, they state that the manufacturing process, as regards cheapness, will be 12½ per cent. in favor of the latter.

The Patriotic Fund is still the great topic of Canada, and a large amount of enthusiasm has been shown in getting up subscriptions to it; and besides private contributions, the grants by municipalities of from $400 to $4,000, have been very numerous. Of these last, Toronto is the only one that has retraced its steps. The grant by our city corporation of $4,000 was warmly opposed at the time by some of the members on account of its alleged illegality, and also on account of its being a less desirable mode of contributing than that of a voluntary subscription. On being submitted to a vote of the rate-payers, it was affirmed by a bare majority of 36, scarcely 600 voters having come to the polls to vote pro. or con. Seeing this result, the corporation unanimously rescinded the grant, and strenuous efforts are now being made to raise a much larger amount in a way less open to objection. The St. Andrew's Society of Toronto have already raised upwards of $6,000, and on Thursday last a general meeting of the citizens was held, the Mayor presiding, to make arrangements for an organized canvass of the city for subscriptions. Stirring speeches were delivered by Rev. Dr. McCaul, Principal of University College; Dr. Daniel Wilson, of European reputation as an Archæologist, and now a professor in this City; and J. H. Hagarty, Esq., one of our most prominent barristers. The two latter gentlemen spoke with a good deal of bitterness of the apparent sympathy for the Russians manifested by a large portion of the American people.

The alleged discovery of a vein of coal in the *rocks overhanging Mountain-street, Quebec, has* occasioned a good deal of discussion during the *whole of this Winter. The supposed discovery* was made by workmen engaged on some street improvements ordered by the corporation, but it is the general opinion, however desirable might be the opposite conclusion, that they have only discovered a mare's nest. Professor Logan, whose ability as a Geologist is beyond all question, has pledged his reputation on the assertion that there is no coal in Canada, and that the supposed coal is merely a stray vein of a substance resembling it in some respects. A friend in Quebec assured me that he procured a piece, and that on putting it to the common sense test of throwing it into the fire, it flew into fragments as a piece of stone would have done. Count De Rottermund, however, affirms in opposition to Logan, that it is veritable coal, and has prevailed on the corporation to suspend their intended improvements, to afford him an opportunity of carrying out an investigation, which he is satisfied will result favorably.

Of the three new Ministers, Messrs. Lemieux and Cauchon have been reelected by their old constituencies, without opposition. No intelligence has yet been received of the result of the Berchere's election. Mr. Carter, it was supposed, would be very closely run, if not defeated by a Rouge farmer, a Mr. Prefontaine, who had been induced to contest the County with the new Provincial Secretary.

Parliament reassembles in Quebec on Friday. The old topics of the Clergy Reserves and Seigneurial Tenure, which Acts were passed last session "to settle once and forever," will probably again be fertile subjects for acrimonious discussion. The *Reformers of both sections of the Province declare* that on both those great questions, they have been duped and sold by a Government professedly converted to Liberal measures, but in reality as rankly Tory as ever, and the recent intensifying of the Tory character of the Cabinet by the changes it has just undergone, will furnish its opponents with new weapons of assault. It would not be at all surprising if our Coalition Ministry gives up the ghost before Parliament rises. The Maine law will be another prominent subject of discussion during the coming session. It is one of those subjects on which a great deal of quirking and shirking may be expected. Personally, a considerable majority of our Representatives are opposed to such a law, but almost every one of them feels that he would grievously offend the most influential and respectable portion of his constituency, if he voted against it. In this dilemma they will shove it aside by some hocus pocus if they can, but it is to be hoped that the Press, and a continual pouring in of petitions from all parts of the country, will so influence their minds as to prevent this result. Another topic of much discussion will arise out of the labors of the Corruption Committees, appointed by both branches of the Legislature to investigate the charges against Hon. Mr. Hincks and other members of the late Administration.

Our newspaper publishers here, with a few exceptions, are finding their business becoming unprofitable, on account of the increased cost of labor and material, while the price to the subscriber remains the same. Not long ago, the *Leader*, one of our four daily papers, absorbed another of them (the *Patriot*,) which is now published as an evening edition. Lyon Mackenzie has been forced to discontinue his *Message*; and last week another Liberal paper (the *North American*,) was absorbed by the *Globe*, which now boasts a circulation of 14,000, and issues daily an amount of reading matter nearly double that of any other paper in British America.

Letter from Dr. H. G. Cox on the Question of Quarantine Removal.

Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, President of Board of Commissioners of Emigration:

Dear Sir: In reply to your note requesting an opinion on the subject of the bill now pending before the Legislature of this State, having for its object the disposal of the property on Staten Island, occupied as a Quarantine Hospital, and the removal of the patients now there, and of all emigrants arriving at this port sick of other diseases than yellow fever, to the hospitals under the charge of the Commissioners on Ward's Island, I beg to say that the transfer of patients suffering from diseases of a contagious and infectious character, such as ship fever, small-pox and cholera, to these hospitals, would, in my judgment, be in the highest degree impolitic, and of more than questionable humanity. Not only would those in the hospitals be thus exposed, but the hundreds of infants and adults who are compelled to seek a home in the Refuge would also be rendered liable to suffer, and from the constant intercourse maintained by the visits of friends to their sick relatives from every part of the City, and the continual passing of boats conveying the sick and newly-arrived emigrants from the ships to Ward's Island, through that crowded thoroughfare, the East River, the risk of communicating these diseases to both New-York and Brooklyn would have much to be dreaded. I would also notice the consequences to the sick themselves, arising from the transportation and the time occupied in the transit from the Quarantine anchorage to Ward's Island. It is well known that many are admitted to the Quarantine Hospital directly from the ships, in a very feeble condition, who require immediate and careful attention; the chances of such for recovery, especially during the inclemency of the Winter season, must not only be very materially lessened, but in many instances totally destroyed ere they could reach their destination. Should an influx of ship fever and cholera, equal to that in 1848, 1849, and 1852, ever again occur, large numbers of patients will have to be crowded into your Ward's Island Hospitals, which will become hotbeds for the production of pestilential diseases, which have before been excluded, as a means of protection to the sanatory interests of the City, and a humane consideration to the emigrants themselves.

When an epidemic disease has prevailed during the passage to this port, the Health Officer has deemed it proper to detain on shore, for some days, within the limits of Quarantine, the entire number of passengers and crew; such detention being necessary for the proper cleansing of persons and clothing before they should be allowed to enter the City, and thus affording an opportunity by a change of diet, &c., to destroy the germ, and arrest the further development of disease. But, by the bill proposed, these persons must remain on board the ships, debarred the advantages mentioned, or be sent immediately into the City, there to deposit the seeds of what, perchance, may prove a pestilence.

The only diseases from which this bill seems to protect the City of New-York are the "Yellow and other tropical fevers, in persons arriving from any port south of the southern boundary of the State of Virginia, between the 15th June and the 1st November," for which purpose it is designed to provide a floating hospital, to be anchored during such time in the bay, north of Coney Island, and from Chelsea, by requiring all vessels arriving from ports where these diseases were prevailing at the time of their departure, to "anchor and remain as now required by law;" while vessels arriving with other diseases are to be detained until they are thoroughly cleansed. The impropriety of subjecting the City to the danger of infection from ship fever, cholera, small-pox, &c., while such care is taken to protect it from yellow fever, is glaringly evident, and an act the policy of which is, in an eminent degree, short-sighted.

Regarding the size and accommodations of this floating hospital, the bill is not explicit. The connection of the apartments, unavoidable in such an establishment, is an arrangement opposed to that founded on experience, with separate buildings having spacious rooms and high ceilings, affording the means for good ventilation, and would of itself condemn the *plan of a floating hospital for any class of* infectious or contagious disease.

I would beg to submit the foregoing considerations as legitimate objections to the passage of a bill which would exercise a most baneful influence on the sanatory condition of this great metropolis, and be a perfect perversion of the object for which the Quarantine Hospital has an existence.

I have the honor to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY G. COX,
President Medical Board of the Emigrant Hospitals, Ward's Island.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1855.

Our Consuls Abroad.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks in this day's Times upon our Consular system are well worthy the attention of every American. Having visited several countries of South America, I have frequently while abroad been mortified at the estimation in which our country and her representatives are held by the people, who only respect power. Our Consuls must *solicit* justice from the "Powers that be," and they suit themselves about granting it; while the British Consul, for instance, will *demand* it, and his demands are respected, for they know he has the guns to back him—every steamer being a sort of Government vessel.

You refer to our Consul at Carthagena. I spent the last Winter in that city, and must say that we are unusually fortunate in having the services of a gentleman such as R. L. Sanchez, Esq., for the small sum of $500 per annum, and I speak the sentiments of all who have had the opportunity of judging, when I say that every American visiting that port finds in him a friend and counselor; but like all our Consuls, he has but little power.

I hope the subject will be agitated until a thorough *reform* is effected in the whole system; and Americans enjoy the same *facilities* in *foreign lands* as the people of any other nation. W. E.

The Gas Monopoly.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to ask the question, as a consumer of gas, whether some salutary checks should not be introduced into the Charter of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, now before the Legislature asking for an increase of capital.

First—By requiring them to take care, without charge, of all meters.

Second—To provide for the appointment by the Common Counsel of a person to protect consumers from the imposition, &c., of over charge.

Third—Whether it is the proper policy to permit one Company to have the monopoly of supplying so large a part of the island as they ask with gas; and whether some competition would not be the means of furnishing better and cheaper gas to consumers. The discussion will give annoyance to a few persons who are largely interested, and who would give a very large sum no doubt to have the law passed authorizing them to double their capital, but it is to be hoped that the independent press will call the attention of consumers to the application.

A GAS CONSUMER.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Immense Excitement in the Island—Blockade of all the Ports—Great Armament of Troops.

From the New-Orleans Courier.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. Bulloch, commander, arrived at the Levee this morning. She left Havana on the evening of the 15th.

The whole Island was in a state of excitement, and new companies of militia had been formed, it having been reported that another invasion might be soon expected.

The different parts of the Island are declared in a state of blockade, but the Civil Courts are still in force.

The English frigate *Vestal* was in port, all well on board.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Black Warrior:

Miss H. Cotton, A. Cummings, G. H. Dougherty, E. Zacharique, Miss Valtao, Capt. Littlefield, Mr. Barstow and lady, John T. Carr, B. B. Stickney, J. E. Fisher, B. Turner, Mrs. Lynch, son and daughter; E. Turk, C. O. Baton, E. Bonsano, Miss Poindexter, Miss Clay, Mrs. H. S. Butler, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. J. T. Rodgers, A. H. Blaise, Hamilton Hyanes, E. Woodward, Wm. Mackey, Louis Volz, John Jones, J. E. Hawthorne, M. L. Morton, A. Robinson, F. J. Hendricks, James *Portal, Henry M. Macomber, Sidney Everett, Chas. H.* Roome, Chas. Neave, P. Sinclair, Henry W. Clifford, Mr. Wayne and lady, Judge Bennet, Judge Fitch, M. Alzar and M. Salvine.

We have received our files of Havana papers up to the 15th, from which we glean matters of the highest importance to our readers. It will be seen that, in expectation of a contemplated attack from the filibustering expedition, martial law has been declared, and all the ports of the Island closed to commerce. We give a succinct compendium and translation below of all the edicts and orders from the Captain General which have any bearing upon the state of affairs in the island.

The *Prensa* of the 13th contains a lengthy edict from the Captain General, in relation to permits for the use of firearms, ammunition, &c.

The first section enjoins gunsmiths from selling firearms or weapons of any kind to any person, unless permitted so to do by a special order from the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 2. Prescribes that six days after the promulgation of said edict, every one having such permits must present them to the Lieutenant Governor to be vised again by competent authorities.

Sec. 3. The Lieutenant Governor shall ascertain the number of firearms to be allowed on each plantation, allowing three guns for every hundred negroes, in order to keep them down in case of revolt. The owners of said plantations shall be responsible for the use of said firearms, and shall be required to renew their licenses every six days.

Sec. 4. Those who should contravene the requirements of the foregoing sections, shall be liable to arrest and subject to such punishment as the enormity of their offence may require.

EDICT.

A number of citizens having presented themselves before me, and represented to me that they have acquired some military experience in Spain, in the army of our Queen, Isabel II, and Don Carlos; and these being accompanied by some young men who manifested the liveliest desire to inscribe themselves on the general enlistment roll and to partake of the fatigues and dangers of our valorous army. Therefore, I, desirous of giving them a ready proof of the pleasure which I feel at their manifestations of loyalty and patriotism, hereby order and decree:

1. That a body shall be organized in this city under the name of Voluntary Militia of Havana.

2. Those who shall desire to inscribe themselves in this corps shall present themselves at the restaurant of the "Noblesa Vascongada," where they will find proper persons to proceed to the enrollment.

3. Whenever a number sufficient to form several companies shall have been inscribed, the Government shall appoint the *staff of officers*, who shall take those enlisted to the Artillery Park, for the purpose of providing them with arms and ammunition.

4. If the number of persons enrolled will allow it, a battalion under the above name shall be formed.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, Feb. 13, 1855.

Four battalions of 6 companies each have just been organized at Havana, the members of which are all volunteers.

It is said that the English war-steamer *Buccaneer* took 6 companies of Spanish infantry on board and conveyed them to their destination in another portion of the Island.

On the 12th inst., there was a grand parade of troops in the Campo Militar of Havana. After much marching and countermarching, deploying columns, &c., General Concha made them one of those grandiloquent speeches for which his Excellency is so renowned. After drawing his sword, he said, "That the hour, in all probability, would shortly arrive when they would be under the necessity of combatting those hordes of piratical adventurers who are clandestinely arraying their troops in the United States. If ever they effect a landing in the Island, they will be met with the bayonets of the army, and the ever faithful loyalty of a vast majority of the inhabitants of the country. He reminded the soldiers of their past glory, and assured them that they, the descendants of a great race of heroes and conquerors, and the depositories and faithful guardians of the ashes of Columbus, would give to their enemies a good account of themselves upon the field of battle. "Let us," said he, "fight like good fellows and we shall soon destroy that small squad of adventurers."

EDICT.

Military Secretary's Office.

Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, Governor Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and General-in-Chief of the Army.

In discharge of the duty, for the adoption of preventive measures against the piratical expedition which is being prepared in the United States against this Island, using the faculties conferred by competent authority, as Captain-General and General-in-Chief of this Army, I order and command:

1. Vesting in state of siege all the territory of the Island of Cuba, its islets and keys adjacent, and subject throughout to all its legal consequences, while the circumstances continue which cause this measure. Notwithstanding the effective and preeminent action that is assumed by military jurisdiction, the other tribunals and Courts, in recognizance of common and ordinary affairs, will continue in the exercise of their respective functions, that may not be excluded in this edict.

Art. 2. They remain in blockade by the naval forces of Her Majesty, all the coasts of the island and their waters, and, in consequence thereof, the documents of every vessel will be required for scrupulous examination. Those which come loaded with people, from whatever place or for whatever destination, will be considered suspicious; but if their papers and registry do not confirm it, they will only be required to remove to a greater distance; in the contrary case, for want of authentic documents, bringing cargo of arms and ammunitions, or goods that might in any manner contribute to promote civil war in the island, they will be made and considered as enemies, and treated as pirates, in conformity with the ordinance of the Royal Navy.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, Feb. 12, 1855.

EDICT.

Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and General in Chief of the army.

It being notorious that at various points in the United States they are preparing a piratical expedition against this island, composed of adventurers from all countries, who aspire to meet here the fortune they want: desirous to avail myself of the active services of all the troops in the army to repel it in a prompt and vigorous manner, at whatever point or points the filibusteros may present themselves; and accepting the repeated and ardent offers that I receive from all parts, dictated by the honorable sentiment to compel respect for the glorious banner of our forefathers, the integrity of the territory of Cuba, and the security of the persons and property of its inhabitants—in use of the extraordinary powers granted me—I order and command:

Art. 1. In this capital, and at the heads of districts under charge of Lieutenant Governors, they will proceed to enlistment of good Spaniards of both Hemispheres, who voluntarily desire it, between the ages of 18 and 50 years.

2. This force will be denominated volunteers of the point of their residence, and they will be organized to constitute 100 men for each company, with officers, sergeants and corporals, as usual; and the battalion of every four, six or eight companies; when exceeding eight they will form two or more battalions, if not exceeding four they will constitute third (Tercio).

3. The Government will name from the volunteers the Chiefs and Captains who shall have command of the forces, and said officers will propose to the Government the subaltern officers, and elect the sergeant and corporals. By the Captain General will be directed the necessary dispositions for providing arms and munitions for the volunteer corps, and regulating their service, whenever it may be necessary.

4. In each "partido" (the smallest municipal divisions) they will organize volunteer sections in conformity with the established basis, as well as infantry or cavalry.

5. The Governors and Lieutenant Governors will immediately effect the enlistments, in conformity with the basis expressed.

6. The same authorities will enlist at appropriate times, all discharged soldiers and volunteers of the country who may present themselves, with the object of augmenting the force of "Safeguards," (*Salvaguardias*,) within their respective limits, with regulation to practice for organization of the force of this class at present existing in each Lieut. Governor's district.

7. They will pay from funds of the State the dues of the Safeguards. Each twenty-five men will form a section to the command of an official, with a brigade and two corporals; each four sections will constitute a company under the orders of a captain.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, Feb. 12, 1855.

ORDERS.

His Excellency, the Captain General, has deemed proper to instruct the most excellent Sub-Inspector of Cavalry, to move without loss of a moment the force of three squadrons of rural and two of the disciplined militia of Fernando VII, in conformity with the base of their instructions. Which order of his Excellency is inserted in the *Official Gazette* for general intelligence. Havana, 12th of February, 1855. The Brigadier-in-Chief of the Staff Department of War.

(Signed) JOAQUIN MORALES DE RADA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Political and Military Office of Havana, Feb. 13.

To facilitate the enlistment and armament of volunteers in the Capital, in conformity with an edict of his Excellency, the Captain General, published today, and with a view of suiting the convenience of every portion of the community, I have designated the following places, situated at the four extremities of the city, as suitable rendezvous for said enlistment:

Custom-House.
Below Jesuits' College.
Tacon Theatre.
Calzada del Cerro, in the Commissary Dep't of the 5th D't.

In each of the above points, a Committee of the Ayuntamiento will be found, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 P. M.

Peasants who desire to enlist in the sections of safe guards created by the edict promulgated to-day by his Excellency the Captain General, may do so by applying at the Militia Head-Quarters of Cavalry and Infantry, belonging to the Protective Corps of the Capital, the Second Chief of which has all the necessary instructions for the admission of volunteers.

JOSE IGNACIO DE ECHAVARRIA.

Havana, Feb. 12, 1855.

Religious Views of Horace Greeley.

New-York, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the Christian Ambassador:

My Dear Sir: I find in your issue of this date, an extract from the Rome *Excelsior*, asserting that I am *not* a Universalist, to which you have appended an explicit denial. I could have wished that no necessity for such denial had arisen, and I am very sure that the *Excelsior* intended to state the truth. Yet its assertion, on whatever incidental expression or conversation it may have been based, is certainly erroneous. I have for thirty years earnestly hoped and believed that our Father in Heaven will, in his own good time, bring the whole human race into a state of willing and perfect reconciliation to himself and obedience to his laws—consequently one of complete and unending happiness. But as to the time when and the means whereby this consummation is to be attained, I have no immovable conviction; though my views have generally accorded nearly with those held by the Unitarian Restorationists. In other words, I believe that the moral character formed in this life, will be that in which we shall awake in the life to come, and that many die so *deeply stained and tainted by lives of transgression* and depravity, that a tedious and painful discipline must precede and prepare for their admission to the realms of eternal purity and bliss. I can only guess that the *Excelsior's* article was based upon some conversation in which this aspect of my belief was prominently set forth. And yet I cannot recollect that I ever changed a word with its editor on the subject of theology.

Your statement that I am a member of Mr. Chapin's Church organization, and a communicant thereto, impels me to say that, though a member of his Society from the day of his settlement among us, I am not technically a member of his Church, but of that in Orchard-street, in which I was a pew-holder, until Dr. Sawyer's removal from our City to Clinton, when I attached myself to the Society which is now Mr. Chapin's. And, believing the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, as now celebrated among us, a fearful impediment to the progress and triumph of the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, I have for some time past felt it my duty to abstain from it, awaiting and hoping for the day when Christians of every name shall realize that the blood of our Saviour is not truly represented by the compounds of vile and poisonous drugs commonly sold here as wine, nor yet by any liquid essentially alcoholic, therefore intoxicating. If a few more would unite in this protest, *we should soon have no other wine used in the Eucharist than that freshly and wholly expressed from grapes*—a liquid no more intoxicating or poisonous than new milk or sweet water. And then we shall cease to hear of reformed drunkards corrupted and lured back into the way of ruin by a vicious thirst reawakened at the communion-table.

Regretting both the necessity for, and the length of this explanation, I remain,

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Rev. J. M. Austin.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

WOLFERT'S ROOST. By WASHINGTON IRVING. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

Few among the present readers of light literature—those "omnivorous swallowers" who bolt everything warm and reeking from the press—have enjoyed the privilege of reading a new work from the pen of WASHINGTON IRVING. For, to tell the truth, since that worthy gentleman laid aside the pen with which so much that is memorable in American literature was conjured into being, a new and rabid class of readers has sprung into existence. Instead of the genial humor, the wholesome satire, the finished style of that distinguished author, we have pruriency, sarcasm, cant, flippancy and commonplace. Readers—forty thousand to a book—have been found to batten on this unctuous mélange, and the supply has continued with unabated malignancy. Imagination and fancy are alike unknown; they are dead, buried and not likely to rise again. The potency of a literature is infallibly tested by the reminiscences it provokes. An author who can people a little world of his own, with such beings as man can attach himself to, lives in the commonplace suggestiveness of the hour. Look at DICKENS!—scarcely an event can transpire that does not recall some pleasing memory of his wonderful creations; the same with Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, and in a less degree with BULWER, HAWTHORNE, THACKERAY, and men of smaller calibre. Now, if we cudgel our brains never so soundly, we shall fail to remember one friend that has been borne to us on the wings of the modern Pegasus. The abominable trash "entered according to act of Congress" leaves no genial reminiscence for the fireside; no healthy pulsation for humanity; no large contempt for hypocrisy; no love for home and country, and friends. We are not moved to smiles and tears by mimic beings—God bless them!—who creep into our heart and live there, and make it larger and open it to the great world! There is neither intro nor retrospection for the literary gourmand of to-day; he gluts on novelty, and awakes confused with the hideous nightmare that is the inevitable consequence. Imagination is dead, and its galvanized corpse is called Fiction; Fancy and geniality are out of date, and smart, vulgar, ungrammatical, bitter writing the fashion.

Coming at a time when we are well nigh submerged in this maelstrom of twaddle and trash, a volume from WASHINGTON IRVING may indeed be considered an event. *Wolfert's Roost*, like every other production of his gifted and gentle pen, overflows with geniality and pleasantness. The purity of its style; the admirable nicety with which it is written, the obvious care and attention bestowed on those minute details of design which impart to the classics their standard excellence, and more than all its abundant humor and quiet satire, recall the best and earliest efforts of the author. It is another of the recommendations of this book, that the reader not only has some three hundred pages of new matter to con over at his leisure, but an inseparable volume of recollections which it provokes; for who can read this last effort without recalling some earlier one, and how unmixed the satisfaction of recalling anything that has emanated from GEOFFREY CRAYON! With what delight do we throw ourselves back in our comfortable arm chair, and indulge the flow of heroes that the "Open Sesame" of WASHINGTON IRVING has caused to gush forth in this world of ours; heroes that people our highways and byways imperishably; and will live in memory to the end of time. Think of that dear old Diedrich Knickerbocker of Schaghticoke, in his olive breeches, black coat, cocked hat and square shoe-buckles! Do we ever look at a Dutch house without a pious benediction on that great and veracious historian? And when we meet a square-built Netherlander slowly toiling through the busy thoroughfares of modern New-York, can we restrain the mirth which his ancestors of New-Amsterdam have so often provoked? Instantly our thoughts fly back to that early period of our history when the famous Walter the Doubter doubted in vain, and thought of things on such a comprehensive scale that there was no room to turn them over in his mind. And of his fiery successor William the Testy, who issued that mighty proclamation to the abominable Yankees, who used it as never proclamation was used before. And valiant Peter Stuyvesant, too, surnamed the Headstrong, pegging away on his wooden limb to his retreat in the shady Bowery!

To the imagination of WASHINGTON IRVING our glorious Hudson is indebted for much of its romantic interest. The localities he has selected, always happily, have become world famous, and will live in legend when much of the handicraft of man shall have perished in the centuries. Who that has once known, can ever forget that exemplary husband, Rip Van Winkle, or his marvelous game of nine pins in the mountains with HENDRICK HUDSON's famous crew? Who can pass through the Tappan Sea without straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of that land of drowsiness and Dutchmen—Sleepy Hollow. The dirty little urchins fishing on the wharves are perfect counterparts of Ichabod Crane's scholars, and even that worthy pedagogue himself has many successors who do not spoil the child by sparing the rod. What a thousand pities, and what a melancholy fact it is, that the modern Van Tassels have abandoned the provokingly short petticoat!

It is impossible to open this volume without enjoying such reminiscences of past but enduring pleasures. It is an intellectual bridge connecting two epochs in man's life. Across it the friends of his youth—loved dearly and tenderly still—come flocking with outstretched palms. They are many, and we would gossip pleasantly with each did our opportunity serve. Long may the parent of this happy progeny live to see them loved and remembered.

Several of the papers in *Wolfert's Roost* are familiar to the readers of the periodical press, but the majority will be fresh to the general public. The title of the volume is derived from "a little old-fashioned stone mansion all made up of gable-ends, and as full of angles and corners as an old cocked hat," situated somewhere in the neighborhood of Sing Sing, and supposed to be the residence of the author. Of Sing Sing we are told that it is a corruption of an old Indian name O-SIN-SING; furthermore, that some have rendered it O-SING-SONG, in token of its being a great market town, where anything may be had for a mere song; and, finally, that its present melodious alteration to Sing Sing is said to have been made in compliment to a Yankee singing-master, who taught the inhabitants the art of singing through the nose. There is a marvelous history of the *Roost*, and of the remarkable inhabitants it has had at various periods of history down to the advent of Diedrich Knickerbocker, who discovered the house and its records in one of his peregrinations.

"Here then did old DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER take up his abode for a time, and set to work with antiquarian zeal to decipher those precious documents, which, like the lost books of LIVY, had baffled the research of former historians; and it is the facts drawn from these sources which give his work the preference, in point of accuracy, over every other history.

It was during his sojourn in this neighborhood, that the historian is supposed to have picked up many of those legends which have since been given to the world, or found among his papers. Such was the legend connected with the old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow. The Church itself was a monument of bygone days. It had been built in the early times of the province. A tablet over the portal bore the names of its founders: FREDERICK FILIPSON, a mighty man of yore, patroon of Yonkers, and his wife KATRINA VAN COURTLAND, of the VAN CORTLANDTS of Croton; a powerful family connection, with one foot resting on Spuyten Devil Creek and the other on the Croton River.

The weathercocks, with the initials of these illustrious personages, graced the end of the church, one perched over the belfry, the other over the chancel. As usual with ecclesiastical weathercocks, each pointed a different way; and there was a perpetual contradiction between them on all points of windy doctrine; emblematic, alas! of the Christian propensity to schism and controversy.

In the burying-ground adjacent to the church, reposed the earliest fathers of a wide rural neighborhood. Here families were garnered together, side by side, in long platoons, in this last gathering place of kindred. With pious hand would DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER turn down the weeds and brambles to decipher inscriptions in Dutch and English, of the names and virtues of succeeding generations of VAN TASSELS, VAN WARTS, and other historical worthies, with their portraitures faithfully carved, all bearing the family likeness to cherubs."

The sketch of the *Roost*, and the succeeding essay on the "Birds of Spring," are two of the most amiable papers in the collection. From the latter we clip the following two phases in the life of that indiscreet warbler:

THE BOBOLINK.

"The happiest bird of our Spring, however, and one that rivals the European lark in my estimation, is the Boblincon, or Boblink, as he is commonly called. He arrives at that choice portion of our year, which, in this latitude, answers to the description of the month of May, and lasts until nearly the middle of June. Earlier than this, Winter is apt to return on its traces, and to blight the opening beauties of the year; and later than this, begin the parching, and panting, and dissolving heats of Summer. But in this genial interval, nature is in all her freshness and fragrance: "the rains are over and gone, the flowers appear upon the earth, the time of the singing birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." The trees are now in their fullest foliage and brightest verdure; the woods are gay with the *clustered flowers* of the laurel; the air is perfumed by the sweet-brier and the wild rose; the meadows are enameled with clover-blossoms; while the young apple, the peach, and the plum, begin to swell, and the cherry to glow, among the green leaves.

This is the chosen season of revelry of the Boblink. He comes amidst the pomp and fragrance of the season; his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft bosoms of the freshest and sweetest meadows; and is most in song, when the clover is in blossom. He perches on the topmost twig of a tree, or on some long flaunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich tinkling notes; crowding one upon another, like the outpouring melody of the skylark, and possessing the same rapturous character. Sometimes he pitches from the summit of a tree, begins his song as soon as he gets upon the wing, and flutters tremulously down to the earth, as if overcome with ecstasy at his own music. Sometimes he is in pursuit of his paramour; always with the same appearance of intoxication and delight.

Of all the birds of our groves and meadows, the Boblink was the envy of my boyhood. He crossed my path in the sweetest weather, and the sweetest season of the year, when all nature called to the fields, and the rural feeling throbbed in every bosom; but when I, luckless urchin! was doomed to be mewed up, during the livelong day, in that purgatory of boyhood, a school-room. It seemed as if the little varlet mocked at me, as he flew by in full song, and sought to taunt me with his happier lot. Oh, how I envied him! No lessons, no task, no hateful school; nothing but holiday, frolic, green fields, and fine weather. Had I been then more versed in poetry, I might have addressed him in the word of LOGAN to the cuckoo:

Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy note,
No Winter in thy year.

Oh! could I fly, I'd fly with thee;
We'd make, on joyful wing,
Our annual visit round the globe,
Companions of the Spring!

Further observation and experience have given me a different idea of this little feathered voluptuary, which I will venture to impart, for the benefit of my schoolboy readers, who may regard him with the same unqualified envy and admiration which I once indulged. I have shown him only as I saw him at first, what I may call the poetical part of his career, when he in a manner devoted himself to elegant pursuits and enjoyments, and was a bird of music, and song, and taste, and sensibility, and refinement. While this lasted, he was sacred from injury; the very schoolboy would not fling a stone at him, and the merest rustic would pause to listen to his strain. But mark the difference. As the year advances, as the clover blossoms disappear, and the Spring fades into Summer, he gradually gives up his elegant tastes and habits; doffs his poetical suit of black, assumes a russet dusty garb, and sinks to the gross enjoyments of common vulgar birds. His notes no longer vibrate on the ear; he is stuffing himself with the seeds of the tall weeds on which he lately swung and chanted so melodiously. He has become a "*bon vivant*," a "*gourmand*;" with him now there is nothing like the "joys of the table." In a little while he grows tired of plain homely fare, and is off on a gastronomical tour in quest of foreign luxuries. We next hear of him with myriads of his kind banqueting among the reeds of the Delaware; and grown corpulent with good feeding. He has changed his name in traveling. Boblincon no more—he is the *Reed-bird* now, the much sought for titbit of Pennsylvania epicures; the rival in unlucky fame of the ortolan! Wherever he goes, pop! pop! pop! every rusty firelock in the country is blazing away. He sees his companions falling by thousands around him.

Does he take warning and reform?—Alas not he! Incorrigible epicure! again he wings his flight. The rice swamps of the South invite him. He gorges himself among them almost to bursting; he can scarcely fly for corpulency. He has once more changed his name, and is now the famous *Rice-bird* of the Carolinas.

Last stage of his career; behold him spitted with dozens of his corpulent companions, and served up, a vaunted dish, on the table of some Southern gastronome.

Such is the story of the Boblink; once spiritual, musical, admired, the joy of the meadows, and the favorite bird of Spring; finally, a gross little sensualist who expiates his sensuality in the larder. His story contains a moral, worthy the attention of all little boys; warning them to keep to those refined and intellectual pursuits, which raised him to so high a pitch of popularity during the early part of his career; but to eschew all tendency to that gross and dissipated indulgence, which brought this mistaken little bird to an untimely end."

The characteristic geniality and fancy of WASHINGTON IRVING are agreeably manifest in all the principal papers of this volume. Among the most prominent of these we may refer to a truly delightful sketch, "A Contented Man;" an instructive narrative called "Mountjoy;" a Communipaw legend entitled "Guests from Gibbet Island," and an Indian research concerning the Seminoles. From the last we gather

THE ORIGIN OF THE WHITE, THE RED AND THE BLACK MAN.

"When the Great Spirit had made the three men, he called them together and showed them three boxes. The first was filled with books, and maps, and papers; the second with bows and arrows, knives and tomahawks; the third with spades, axes, hoes and hammers. 'These my sons,' said he, 'are the means by which you are to live; choose among them according to your fancy.'

The white man, being the favorite, had the first choice. He passed by the box of working-tools without notice; but when he came to the weapons for war and hunting, he stopped and looked hard at them. The red man trembled, for he had set his heart upon that box. The white man, however, after looking upon it for a moment, passed on, and chose the box of books and papers. The red man's turn came next; and you may be sure he seized with joy upon the bows and arrows, and tomahawks. As to the black man, he had no choice left, but to put up with the box of tools.

From this it is clear that the Great Spirit intended the white man should learn to read and write; to understand all about the moon and stars; and to make everything, even rum and whisky. That the red man should be a first-rate hunter, and a mighty warrior, but he was not to learn anything from books, as the Great Spirit had not given him any; nor was he to make rum and whisky, lest he should kill himself with drinking. As to the black man, as he had nothing but working-tools, it was clear he was to work for the white and red man, which he has continued to do."

In leaving this attractive volume we cordially recommend it to the lovers of pure, elevated and warm-hearted literature. To the literati it commends itself for the completeness, closeness and elegance of its style. The modern pen is miraculously imitative, and delights in doing something in the same way several times; witness the deplorable corn crop—hot or otherwise; the bewildering phalanx of illiterate writers, and generally all those disciples of the cant and sarcasm school who stalk through our literature in the seven league boots of puffery. Let us hope that this redoubtable literati will find something worthy of imitation in this latest work of America's greatest prose writer.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SHIRT CASE.

Additional Charges against Davis & Co.—More Human Sewing Machines in the Field.

Considerable interest was excited in the Mayor's Court on Saturday and yesterday, in consequence of the alleged fraud perpetrated by DAVIS & Co. upon poor seamstresses, being up for trial.

At the hour appointed each day the Court was crowded and became literally packed as the case proceeded. The parties interested in this case are DAVIS & Co., who have a shirt store in the upper part of No. 28 Warren-street.

Saturday's issue of the DAILY TIMES contained the affidavit of MARGARET BYRNE, taken at the Mayor's office, in which she stated substantially that she had applied for work at the shirt store of JOHN DAVIS & SON, in Warren-street; had received some shirts to make from a woman in the store; had been required to make a deposit of two dollars as security for the return of the work; had finished the work and returned it, when the woman refused to return the two dollars, although she was willing to forego any compensation for the work; and finally, that she believed it was the intention of the said DAVIS & SON, owners of the store, to defraud her of that amount. On this affidavit, SARAH DAVIS, a daughter of the senior partner of the firm, who was the woman referred to in the affidavit, was arrested. An examination was demanded. The following evidence was elicited before the Justice:

John Davis, Jr., sworn; I am a clerk of John Davis & Son; my sister, the defendant here, is named Sarah; we advertise for operatives to make shirts to supply shirts to Western and Southern trade; in answer to advertisements numerous operatives are in the habit of responding; we take the $2 to protect ourselves from having the girls spoil, pledge or sell the work; when this girl applied for work, $2 security were demanded of her, which, I presume, she paid, and then her name and the amount were placed on the record; I presume she gave the money to my sister, the defendant now present; the first time I saw the plaintiff was yesterday afternoon, when I examined the shirts and told her that they were not made correctly, but that one was good enough, and I would take it in; I told her to alter them, and she wished some one in the room to do it, and said she did not care for the pay; I told her I did not wish her to work for nothing, and she had better alter them; she said she did not wish to alter them; I asked the girls if they would alter them; they said they had enough to do; the shirts were not spoilt; they were valuable in any manner, but not salable; we employ 400 or 500 hands in and out of the City, generally, but at present we have only about 200; I kept one of these shirts; their value is 73 cents including labor, the raw material is worth 53 cents; my sister gave the shirts to her, and took the $2 as security; we never take less than $2; I superintend these things, and tell them not to take anything less; I told her if she was a mind to settle, by taking the shirts at 54 to 56 cents each, she might do so, and I would settle in that way; the shirts now shown by the plaintiff have been altered; one of them would be acceptable to me; both of them are now right; one of them perfectly so, and the other is a little out but near enough to pass; I say the shirts have been altered since, and if the shirts had been altered at the store I would have settled with her; I told her I would not settle until they were altered.

Sarah Maloney, sworn; I work for John Davis; I work in the workroom; know the complainant; saw her there yesterday; she brought back some shirts; she was required to alter the shirts by Mr. and Miss Davis; she brought in three shirts; they examined them, and said they were misfits, and she should alter them; she did not seem satisfied to do so; I saw the shirts—they were not properly done; she demanded her $2 deposit; Davis said he would pay for them when they were altered; I do not think the shirts have been altered since; they are not properly done now.

The Justice dismissed the further hearing of it until yesterday morning.

During the examination, Mrs. BYRNE stated that she did not refuse to alter the shirts as directed, but that she asked Miss DAVIS for a needle and thread to do so, which was refused her; that she then left, and went to a store in Chambers-street, where she borrowed one, and then made the alterations required, and took them back to DAVIS's store.

The case was resumed yesterday morning in the Mayor's Office, before Judge OSBORNE. Miss DAVIS and her brother appeared, accompanied by their lawyer, and some others from the same establishment, embracing seamstresses, Jew drummers and runners. In addition to the complaint already before the Court, an additional one was preferred by another poor victim against the same parties who owed her $3, for shirts which she had made for them. This sum with an additional $2, given as the *usual* security required by those people, she sought to have restored. The affidavit sworn:

Mayor's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.—Mary Gilroy, of No. 244 Mott-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she has been working for the store of John Davis & Son, making shirts; that on commencing to work for said store she was required to leave a deposit of $2; that on returning her work at various times she was told by Sarah Davis, now here, on deponent's demanding money for the work, that they had no money; that during the time she worked for said store she has only been able to get money on two occasions, when she got two dollars at each time; and deponent has frequently demanded of said Sarah Davis a settlement and a return of the deposit, but the same was at each time refused; deponent further said that finding it impossible to get a settlement, she took out some work, (a dozen of shirts) and has kept the same for a week, in order to enforce a settlement from the parties, and for that purpose has been to the store twice during the said week, but settlement at each time was denied; and there is due to deponent as she believes, from said parties about $5.

MARY GILROY.

Sworn to before me, Feb. 26, 1855.
B. W. OSBORN, Police Justice.

Hereupon the Justice called the parties interested before him, when the lawyer appeared, and attempted a defence of Miss DAVIS, of the firm of DAVIS & SON, No. 28 Warren-street. It did not amount to much, nor carried much weight with the Justice. It consisted, first, in a sneering and supercilious reference to the report given of the proceedings of Saturday, in which the reporters present fell under the lash of the legal gentleman. He said that these gentlemen had their antipathies and sympathies strangely excited,—the imputations must be met, and the charges made against this highly respectable house.

Justice OSBORNE desired him to go on, and asked him what he wished to prove?

The Lawyer said he wished to show the necessity of such houses demanding security for work given out.

Justice OSBORNE—Well, go on, Sir, but I will be obliged to rule it out.

LAWYER—I will prove the general practice of requiring deposits.

Justice OSBORNE—Well, go on Sir, but he did not want the general practice,—this is a particular charge, and no evidence has been as yet adduced to nullify it.

DAVIS, Jun., said he wished they had carried this on for a number of years.

The lawyer wished to show that other houses did so.

The Judge here observed that if the parties had no further evidence to bring forward on the matter, that he would summarily dispose of it, and would require the parties to give $300 bail.

The lawyer urged that he had a young woman present whom he wished to examine. She seemed very reluctant to be sworn, when the lawyer, in an excited tone, said: "She *must* come forward and be sworn, no matter if you have scruples on that head." She said that her name was ANN DAVIS, and had worked three years for Mr. DAVIS, and lived at No. 35 Vandewater-street; when well acquainted with parties, they give out sometimes six and seven dozen shirts at a time; she was not present when the young girl present demanded work, but was there when she returned with it on Friday; as they made such a noise, I could not hear what passed; Miss DAVIS complained that the shirt sat badly; Miss DAVIS told her, when the work was properly done that her $2 would be returned; did not hear the girl refuse to alter the work.

MARGARET BYRNE was the next witness called. Miss DAVIS demanded a deposit of $2 from her when she went for work on Monday last, and brought the money on the following morning, when she got work; they faulted it when brought back on Thursday; the bosom was too full, the collar not well stitched on, the sleeves too short, the wristbands too long; witness said she did all in her power to please her; one of the bottom bands of the bosom was a small bit too short; she gave a new one to put on, which was done; but yet she didn't seem pleased; she would not allow this to be done in the store, but witness was obliged to go to a place in East Broadway and do it, and again brought it back; at the same time declared that she would not give back the $2 till it was done right. Witness in reply to the Judge said that she wished to give up her claim for payment for the work done if she retained the $2 deposited, to which proposition of the poor seamstress Miss DAVIS would not agree; but wished, in addition to the forfeiture of the money, to make sale of the shirts at the rate of 56 cents a piece, which offer the witness very naturally declined, "As they would not fit *her*." They did not even offer to pay for the shirt that pleased them, and Miss DAVIS refused to refund the $2 till the work was finished to her satisfaction. Query, when will that be?

The decision was reserved till this morning.

The lawyer said that he understood that there was another case against the same house, and wished to have it proceeded with.

The Judge said that he was not ready, and would, as he said before, reserve his decision.

The parties left the office.

THE IMPRISONED BELGIANS.

Letter from Mayor Wood to Hon. John Wheeler.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1855.

Hon. JOHN WHEELER:

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries respecting the Belgians lately in confinement in this City, I have the honor to advise that they are now at liberty, and beyond the control of the authorities, except so far as they may become amenable to our laws hereafter.

Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, released them on the 24th inst., and they are now at large, whether for weal or woe, remains to be seen.

I resisted this proceeding, and hence am conscious of having discharged my duty. However much crime or destitution may be increased among us in consequence, I shall feel no self-reproach. I cannot, nevertheless, but express regret that they should have been released so summarily at this time. I never counseled their detention in prison, but advised that they should be returned to Antwerp, and but for this application to the Courts, they would have been now on their way thither. Their discharge in this manner will, I fear, nullify my efforts to prevent the immigration of criminals and paupers into this country. It appears to establish the fact that the Courts defend their introduction. Any action of the municipal authorities hereafter to counteract this will be looked upon as illegal, and will be entirely futile. An order that they shall not land will be met by smuggling them on shore, when, if arrested and imprisoned, a writ of *habeas corpus* sets them at liberty to depredate upon our lives and property.

It may not be known to you that very extensive preparations are now being made in Germany, in Belgium, and other nations of Europe, for further importation of the same class of people. In Switzerland, the preparatory movements have been so extensive, that the Cantonial Governments are now legislating as to the cheapest and best mode of getting them away.

A singular fact in connection with the public property of the towns and villages of Switzerland adds an additional inducement to the banishment of their paupers and criminals: The lands and forests belong to the commune, and in many instances would amount in value to 500 or to 700 francs per individual. The local authorities, therefore, have a double object in getting rid of the poor. The expense of their support, and of the evils of their crime, are not only removed forever, but the proprietary interest of those remaining is increased by getting rid of so large a portion of the population. Official statements show that in some of the districts one-sixth of the whole population subsists by public alms.

The principles of self-preservation from the evils of criminal and pauper immigration, recommended by me, are fully understood in Switzerland. These villages and communes are far more jealous of their own local interest, even against each other, than we have shown ourselves against foreign nations.

A pauper resident in one canton is not permitted to become a resident of another canton. Every one visiting into another canton, even under the plea of looking for work, is closely watched, and the passports and papers with which they must always be provided closely examined. The same, and even to a greater extent, is the case in Germany. None dare venture into a neighboring State without a passport and other requisite papers; and if he is found to be destitute (for on the borders of a country every one must show a certain sum of money,) he is immediately ordered back—and, if necessary, transferred forcibly back—by the police, fearful that by entering they will become a public charge.

This appears to be the domestic policy of these countries towards each other, but who, however, have no compunctions of conscience, or regard for our rights, in transferring these outcasts to our care. However contending with each other as to the care of these unfortunates, they appear to make common cause in sending them upon us. Therefore, in not receiving them, and in forcibly sending them back, we but follow the policy of the countries from whence they come.

I regret that we have not in this instance followed so good an example. The inherent right of every community to protect itself from the ingress of dangerous persons cannot be questioned. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Why is it that quarantine regulations are adopted, but to prevent the introduction of contagion into cities? And if it is right to exclude contagion, why is it not right to exclude what is equally fatal and destructive? Do we protect ourselves from this evil? Does this decision protect us from it? Are not the efforts of the city authorities worthy of some support from the courts in a matter of such paramount importance to the people of this City?

The late Grand Jury of this City say, in their presentment; "In connection with the subject, the Grand Jury would call the public attention to the sources of our crime and pauperism. They found that in the institutions visited by them fully three-fourths of the inmates were of foreign birth. While the City must maintain those now upon its hands, it is no part of its duty to bear the burden of the crime, lunacy and pauperism of foreign countries. If we had to maintain only that which originates among us the burden would be comparatively light. While we would extend welcome and encouragement to the industrious and well-disposed emigrant, from every country, we should, as far as possible, prevent the entrance among us of those who must become a public charge."

The number of alien passengers who arrived at this port last year was 319,223, of which 185,860 were from Germany and Switzerland.

My observation and experience within the past three months, have forced me to the conclusion that it is in a portion of the emigration from those countries that our institutions are to receive their greatest shock, our morality the severest taints, and our local taxation its largest addition.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that this emigration is detrimental as a whole. Among them are many honest, industrious and thrifty people, whose presence here may be called a blessing to the country; but it is to that portion that I allude, who, like the Belgians, have been sent out of their own country as either paupers or criminals.

If nearly two hundred thousand found their way here in 1854, (many being transferred directly from the ship to the almshouse,) when it was a doubtful question whether our authorities had not the power to expel or imprison them, how many may we not look for when it is known abroad that a simple application of a writ of habeas corpus will place them at large, in defiance of all municipal regulations!

The process of filling our prisons and almshouses has now become simplified. The foreign government who desires to rid itself of this burden, has but to instruct its minister or consul to engage the services of some attorney at the port in this country where it is to be sent, and a writ is taken out, and "the deed is done."

In view of these facts, I need not add that legislation is demanded without delay, to put a stop to it. I hope Congress will do something for us. The country can be served in no better or more effectual manner, as far as it respects the welfare of the people.

Very respectfully yours,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Claims of Detailed Police Officers—Decision against the Corporation.

Some two weeks since we published a full report of the arguments of Counsel at the General Term of the Superior Court, in the suit of Capt. GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, for a claim of $70 against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York for "back pay." During the month of September, 1853, the Common Council passed an ordinance, making provision for detailed policemen to receive the annual pay of $600 instead of $500, which was the former pay received by all members of the Police Department. The ordinance was to have taken effect from the 1st day of the previous January. Comptroller FLAGG expressed an opinion "that the Common Council had no right to make the said ordinance retrospective," and so refused to pay any of the claims. Such of the Police officers as were interested in the matter, placed their claims—(amounting to $15,000 or $20,000)—in the hands of HENRY L. CLINTON for collection, and a test suit in the name of GEORGE W. WALLING was brought in order to reestablish the liability of the Corporation. A verdict for the plaintiff was finally obtained in the Superior Court, and the City authorities carried the cause before Chief Justice OAKLEY, and Judges DUER and BLOSSOM of the same Court. Yesterday the Court rendered a decision in favor of the Police; and ordered a judgment for the full amount to be entered for the plaintiff. Some five hundred officers are interested in this important matter. It is supposed that the decision will involve the City in an outlay of some $50,000 or $60,000, (including costs of suits.) The professional exertions of Mr. CLINTON in this long and tedious suit have been warmly applauded by the claimants.

Sale of Real Estate.

The property on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, lately known as the Knickerbocker Bank—lot 25 feet 9½ inches wide front and rear, and 75 feet deep, building four stories in height, brown stone front, with elevated basement, and covering the entire lot, was sold at auction yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the United States Trust Company of New-York, for $31,000. AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, Esq., was the purchaser. The property cost some time since $46,000.

The Central Park.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Councilmen, held a meeting in the City Library yesterday afternoon, in relation to the Central Park. But one gentleman (Mr. MURPHY) interested in the proposed measure appeared before them, and he submitted an intermediate plan which, if adopted, he claims, will reduce the expenses of the land over 50 per cent., and increase the surface over 70 per cent. The Committee expressed themselves unanimously in favor of Mr. MURPHY's plan. They will hold another meeting on the subject before making their report.

Fire in Broadway.

A fire broke out at 2½ o'clock A. M. yesterday in the building No. 385 Broadway, occupied by Mr. DECOMBE, Piano-forte Manufacturer, as a wareroom, and by Mr. DEVOSS as a Millinery establishment. The building, owned by Mr. HILTON, was damaged to the amount of about $2,000. The stock in the millinery establishment was almost entirely destroyed; insured for $2,300. A large amount of the stock in the piano-forte warerooms was also destroyed; insured for $3,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The building was formerly the residence of the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Fire in Franklin-street.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. GRACOW, No. 118 Franklin-street, was discovered on fire. The flames were extinguished without the aid of the firemen. Damage trifling.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, his Honor the Mayor in the Chair, the Recorder and a quorum of members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

That the petitions of A. B. Miller and the congregation of "Shira Zadich" be referred to the Board of Aldermen. In favor of remitting the personality taxes, assessed against Oscar Jolly, W. H. Townsend and others, be remitted in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

COMMUNICATION TO BE PRESENTED.

From F. W. Edmonds, City Chamberlain, enclosing his annual statement of mortgages, moneys, bonds and other securities held by him, in accordance with the requirements of the act of 1848.

BILLS PAID.

Of David A. Forbes for engrossing General Index of Letter B, $45 75. Of Z. H. Watts for copying Index Letter H, $87.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

The order on the Mayor's Book, with regard to ash carts, pretending to come from this office, did not do so.

The complaints yesterday were as follows:

A citizen lodged a complaint against a party residing at No. 14 Walker-street for keeping and occupying a part of those premises for improper purposes.

Theodore Wheeler, No. 41 Broadway, and fifteen others, complain of Tin Pot-alley as being in a very bad condition, and is almost impassable.

John T. Grattan, No. 727 Eighth-avenue, that there is a Dutch woman resides at No. 729 same avenue who throws her ashes in front of his house, and, besides, shakes her carpet.

W. Hard, No. 21 West Forty-fourth-street, that the lots in West Twenty-eighth-street want fences.

A. Michelbacher, No. 208 Second-avenue, states that he has repeatedly complained at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, about a nuisance arising from the stable on lot No. 200 Second-avenue, at present occupied by Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Cromwell, Williams & Co.

Hetty complains of the Croton line of stages, running from the Croton Reservoir, through Broadway, to Fulton Ferry, have their steps behind said stages too *high* for the accommodation of the public, and hopes that they may be taken down "a peg."

The Case of Capt. Filletti and the Brig "Baleer"—Explanatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As Captain Filletti has been lately without cause very roughly handled by the United States Courts of this City, and as his name has been held up by the press in connection with one of the greatest crimes known to our laws, it is but fair that an explanation of the circumstances should be allowed in his behalf.

Capt. Filletti contracted in June last with Messrs. Lupton & McDiarmid, of Greenpoint, L. I., to build the brig *Baleer* for the trade between this port and Tampico, but before the vessel was in frame, financial embarrassments obliged these gentlemen to suspend their operations, and Captain Filletti consequently had to rent a portion of their shipyard and finish the vessel himself. Among the mechanics who presented themselves to the Captain for employment was a man named Raymond Knowles. After having worked on the vessel three-quarters of a day, for which he received ninety-four cents, he was discharged by Captain Filletti, although men that could work on vessels were at the time very much needed.

Knowles presently started the story that Capt. Filletti was the man he had seen, as Captain Kraft in 1850, on the coast of Africa in command of the schooner *Advance* (afterwards condemned as intended for a slaver,) when he, (Knowles,) was employed as cooper on board the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown*, then the flagship of the African squadron under command of Commodore Lavalette; and, moreover, that the *Baleer* was being built by Captain Filletti for the Slave-Trade.

Captain Filletti heard a repetition of those stories, but attached no importance to them. The brig was launched on the 16th of last December; and about the middle of January commenced loading for Tampico. A little before 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, 27th ult., Capt. Filletti was arrested when on board of his vessel by United States Deputy Marshal Horton, on the affidavit of Knowles to the effect stated; and as every one authorized to accept bail left the Marshal's Office, according to custom, at 3 o'clock, Capt. Filletti was sent to the Tombs where he was confined till the next Monday evening, when on the suggestion of the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, bail was accepted for $5,000 by Commissioner Morton, who kindly inconvenienced himself to go to the prison late in the evening to release the Captain.

Although Mr. McKeon gave the case his prompt attention, the examination lasted some two weeks, as several witnesses on the part of the Government were sent for from distant points. The only witnesses who swore positively to the identity of Captain Filletti with Capt. Kraft, were Knowles and an Irish musician of the *Germantown* named McNeil, while their superior officers Com. Lavalette and Lieut. Rogers, who had had better opportunity for judging, said only that their impressions were that Capt. Filletti and Capt. Kraft were one, while Lieuts. Strain and Sinclair, both produced by the Government, swore positively that such was not the case. All the witnesses brought forward by Capt. Filletti gave their evidence unhesitatingly to the fact that Capt. Filletti is a man of well-known high standing, and, at the time specified in the affidavit, was in command of the schooner *Amphitrite*, sailing out of New-Orleans to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole weight of the testimony was so undoubtedly in favor of Capt. Filletti that at the conclusion of the examination Commissioner Morton, without allowing it to be summed up, discharged and fully exonerated Capt. Filletti to the satisfaction of every one present except Mr. Joachimsen, the District Attorney's learned assistant, who seemed to think that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the Captain being remanded for trial.

Since the examination Capt. Filletti has received a letter from the owners of the *Amphitrite*, Messrs. Bardili & Co. of New-Orleans, and a certificate under the seal of that Custom-House, proving that from March 24, 1852, to April 30, 1853, inclusive, he arrived at that port in command of the schooner *Amphitrite*, five different times, and cleared as often,—once for Chagres, once for Navy Bay, once for Sisal and twice for Tampico—sufficient surely to convince every one of his innocence, were anything wanting beyond the examination itself. These papers are in the hands of Mr. Negretti, of South William-street, where they can be seen at any time.

It is to be hoped that this case may be a lesson to the authorities to be more careful in receiving evidence on which to arrest an innocent man for a crime whose punishment is death. We should add, that Capt. Filletti has for the last ten or fifteen years commanded American vessels out of the port of New-Orleans; and as one evidence of his integrity and standing we may adduce the striking fact that he had on freight in his sole charge from Mexican ports, hundreds of thousands of dollars in specie. One set of bills of lading per schooner *Amphitrite*, produced on the examination, showed more than eighty thousand dollars.

He is well known to Messrs. Wm. Lobach & Schepeler, Negretti & Local, Horace Southmayd & Sons, Shiers & Co., all merchants of this City; to Señor Don Francisco de Arrangoiz, late Mexican Consul General; to Mrs. Ann Chase of Tampico, at present in Washington City, and to hundreds in New-Orleans, Havana, and the various ports of Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 66, 29, 33 to 39.
SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 34, 46, [illegible]
SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1296, 1402, 1710, 1268, 1264, 502, 536, 640, 1732, 1733, 1738 to 1730, 1736.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 184, 494, 721, 670, 126, 863, 697, 839, 756, 859 to 862, 865 to 870, 872 to 879, 881 to 883, 889 to 896, 898 to 907, 917, 908.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT PLEADINGS—VERIFICATION—PERSONAL ANSWER.

The United States vs. The Steamboat Massachusetts.—On the coming in of the process in this case, the claim and answer of George Marsden, sworn to by "E. Oakesmith, Agent," was filed, to which an exception was filed by the United States District Attorney, contesting the right of the claimant to appear. An amended libel was afterwards filed, and also an amended answer sworn to in the same way, and several days after the District Attorney made a motion to strike out, as taken from the files the answer and amended answer, as not conforming to the 26th Rule of the Supreme Court.

Held by the Court—That the answers are deficient in not averring ownership according to the Rule, and in not containing the averment that the party who made the affidavit was authorized to make it.

But that this is not a deficiency which amounts to an irregularity, and the practice in such a case is to proceed by exception according to the rules of the Court.

Motion therefore denied.

This motion being disposed of, Mr. Joachimsen served upon the attorney for the claimants a notice to file the personal answer of the claimant under the 93d rule of the District Court, and applied to have the cause adjourned to enable such personal answer to be put in. But the Court held that that rule applied to actions *in personam*, and that this being an action against the vessel *in rem*, the personal answer of the claimant would not be required.

Judge Hall took his place upon the Bench in this Court this morning, Judge Betts being engaged in the Circuit Court.

The United States vs. James Monroe, et al.—A motion was then taken up which had been laid over until this morning by Judge Ingersoll, in order that it might be heard before Judge Hall, to open a default which had been taken against all the defendants. The questions involved in the motion were reported on the former occasion. Mr. Blunt read affidavits, and argued that the default should be set aside. Mr. McKeon offered to allow the defendants to credit in the account the sum of $1,800, for which a receipt was shown, but objected to the default being opened.

Judge Hall took the papers, saying that he would hold them until Saturday, to enable the District Attorney to furnish the entries in the books of Mr. Waddell, who was the United States Marshal at the time of the commencement of the suit, and anything else which might show that the defendants had all appeared in the action.

CASE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

The United States vs. The Steamer Massachusetts.—This cause being called in its order on the Calendar, Mr. Joachimsen read an affidavit of Mr. McKeon, that he was not ready to proceed to trial, and could not be during this term. The application was opposed on behalf of the claimants, and Judge Hall said, that as the only issue which could now be heard was as to the right of the claimant to appear in the cause, he would lay the matter over until to-morrow morning, when, unless the District Attorney should show a sufficient reason for not trying that particular issue, the trial must proceed.

The Calendar was then called and the case of *Oliver Clark vs. The Steamboat Ellen* was taken up. This is a collision cause, and was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Hon. Judge Clarke.

Opening and Extension of the Bowery to Franklin-square, &c. &c.—This was an application upon the part of sundry property-holders, opposed to the proposed extension of the Bowery, &c., for a retaxation of the bill of costs, expenses and charges of the Commissioners appointed to report upon the expediency of extending the Bowery through to Franklin-square. The motion was partly heard last Saturday, and the further hearing was postponed until yesterday.

Mr. Wm. C. Noyes resumed his argument in behalf of the objectors, and briefly recapitulated a portion of his observations presented to the Court on Saturday last. He then went on to show that under the act organizing the Supreme Court of this State, it was competent for one or more of the Justices of said Court to take cognizance of applications such as the present one. So also was it within the power of a Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting either in Special or in General Term, to abrogate such rules of the Court in cases wherein he saw them to be inapplicable; therefore, it was entirely competent for the Supreme Court in 1854 to revise and alter the rules which had been adopted in 1830. From all the authorities on the subject, and the reasonable construction of the Judiciary act, he saw nothing to prevent the Supreme Court, Judges sitting in the First District—which was the Forum in which all those matters must be determined—from making such rules for the guidance of the practice of the Court as they might see fit. The rules in question were adopted on the 28th, and entered on the 30th of March, 1854; and the act entitled an act to lessen the costs, fees and expenses for the opening of streets, parks, avenues and public grounds in the City of New-York, was passed a few days later—April 1, 1854. In substance it provided for a certain compensation to be paid to the Corporation Counsel, after the 1st of the ensuing January, for the performance of all the duties hitherto required of him by law, in regard to laying out, widening streets, &c. The act also provides that that section should not apply to cases in which he was so engaged prior to January 1, 1855, and expressly provides that all such costs, charges and expenses shall be taxed by the Clerks of the Supreme Court, at the customary rates, services and proofs heretofore allowed by law. Under section 12 of the act of April 20, 1839, that duty was cast upon the Court alone. The learned counsel then adverted to the items of taxed costs, to which he had previously handed in several objections. The main ground of objection was that the charges were unnecessary, were made for work which should have been performed by the Commissioners themselves, were unsupported in many instances by a particle of evidence, and were in several particulars in direct antagonism with the rules of the Court relative to the taxation of costs for opening and widening streets, &c., adopted March, 1854. In illustration of the exorbitancy of the charges, Mr. Noyes adverted to the item of $5,300—the Surveyor's bill for the survey of a cut through four blocks. That area, however, had been mapped for the last forty years, and no new survey was necessary. The ward maps for assessing taxes, embracing the lots in question, and many other maps, were on file in public offices, and could easily be made for $200 at most. This amount ($5,300) was a mere general charge, not a tittle of particulars having been offered by the Surveyor.

The learned counsel further argued that if the Commissioners be permitted to hire others to do the work of their office, which they have sworn personally to fulfill, at any scale of charges against the tax-payers which the employés choose to make, such Commissioners could certainly complete their whole personal attention in twenty days, of six hours apiece, at $50 each—making in all $240, instead of $2,160, as charged in the bill of costs, saving $1,920 for useless meetings. The item of $500 for Clerk hire should also be disallowed. There was no proof of a Clerk's service having been rendered. The Commissioners ask to give a Clerk $4 a day for services which any scrivener would perform for $50. The actual meetings of the Commissioners required no Clerk whatever. The charge for room rent should also be disallowed, under rules 13 and 17. The amount claimed is $365 50, reduced from $600. A suitable room could easily have been obtained for $100, considering the duration of the labors of the Commission. The Appraiser's bill ($700) is disallowed by statute—section 180, act 1813, and by rule 14, and there is no proof of the same as required by rule 13. It is the personal duty of the Commissioners to make the appraisement, and for that, in conjunction with their other duties, they receive $4 per day by sec. 178, act 1813. The bills for printing notices, posting ($90) and stationery, ($30,) advertising, ($400 75,) should be disallowed, as no proofs were furnished, under rule 13. Also the charge for posting notices ($150) should be disallowed for the like reason, and $50 inserted instead. The allowance under the rules of the Court is reasonable and sufficiently proportioned to the labor to be performed by the Commission. The whole work could have been done for about $3,000 at the reasonable rates of the aforesaid rules. The present bill was for the sum of $20,076 71, covering an opening of scarcely a quarter of a mile, which by statute becomes a lien upon the property assessed. This Court was the only tribunal to release them from, which grew in volume in defiance of repeated acts of the Legislature and the rules of this Court.

The learned counsel concluded by moving that these costs should be retaxed pursuant to the rules of the Court.

Mr. Charles O'Conor, for the Corporation, opposed the motion. He contended that it could not be reasonably supposed that the Legislature intended by the act of 1854 to make the standard of costs as between party and party, applicable by the Supreme Court to the costs of Commissioners for opening and widening streets. He claimed also that the law of 1842, which greatly altered the rule as to the taxation of costs, and the subsequent statutes, down to the adoption of the system of allowances, as it was called, did not apply, and that the Court was not called upon to apply the rule; but, on the contrary, was required by the act of 1830 to apply as far as reasonable the existing code, that is the statute of costs contained in the Statute of 1830.

The learned counsel had not concluded his remarks when the Court adjourned the further hearing of the motion till this morning, at 10 o'clock M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judge Ingraham, P. J., Woodruff and Daly.

Yesterday was the usual day for hearing and receiving notices of appeal from the Courts below, Justices and Marine Courts. A number of cases on paper were handed to the Judges, and the Court adjourned.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1855.

The presentation to Congress of the sword worn by General JACKSON at the battle of New-Orleans, was a prominent feature in the proceedings of both Houses yesterday. The sword was presented to the late Gen. ARMSTRONG, by Gen. JACKSON, but a short time previous to his death, and now, the recipient having passed away, his family transfer the gift to Congress. In the Senate the presentation was made by Senator CASS, whose speech on the occasion may be found in our Congressional report this morning. He was followed by Senator BELL; and in the House Col. BENTON and a number of others made speeches appropriate to the occasion. A joint resolution, accepting the sword and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late General ARMSTRONG, was passed unanimously. In the Senate the Naval Reform bill was passed, after a long debate.

American Opinions of England.

It is said that a prisoner who was asked if he would be tried by God and his country, expressed perfect readiness to be tried by his country, but objected to the other part of the method, because "*He knew all about it.*" Although the answer was so stupid that we rather sneer than smile at it, we ourselves—all of us are not exempt to adopt the course of that poor simpleton. It cannot be denied that many journalists do try questions less by their merits than by the conventional standard of the national taste and prejudices. Indeed, it is usual in all countries. The opinion of an Englishman, if he is full of his own prejudices, is more easy of attack than a temperate argument in vindication of England; and the worst opinions expressed by the British Press, without a doubt are those which find most currency in this country. They are selected in accordance with *foregone conclusions*; and very slowly, indeed, has been the change in the British Government to the knowledge of the American people. Nor is there wanting a seemingly just retribution in this, for nationally, as well as individually, we must behave well a long time before a reputation once tarnished can be retrieved.

The war with Russia has brought out many expressions of ill-will to England. Not because Russia is liked. Her Government is the very incarnation of physical force, and most opposite of all to Republicanism; and Americans know this very well. But recollections of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812–'15, give a tone to national ideas. Occasion has been taken lately, and very naturally, for rehearsing stories of British cruelty, perpetrated in a century which has passed away,—indulging, perhaps, a hope that America may be revenged by Russia in the last half of the present century. We should not forget, however, that *the people of England* had very little voice in the councils which produced that war—that, compared with their present state of intelligence, such as it is, their ignorance at that time was wonderful—and that probably not one man in England, who can read, regrets that America was successful in the Revolution.

Most of all, let us ask, what did England consist of then? Neither her real nor personal estate is meant by the word "England," but by it we mean the men and women who lived then. Concede that they should be punished for the errors and crimes of those days. Bring them to the bar. But where are they to be found now? Many of them emigrated to this country, and their descendants are part of the American people. If revenge is to be hereditary, we must punish these Americans, for they are as *guilty* as the modern English. But all who inflicted injury upon America at that time are dead now, except, perhaps, a few decrepid, worn-out men. Where, then, shall vengeance fall? Carry it, if possible, to the next world—its objects are not living in this.

That England did us much wrong, none can deny. But still we may allow her, what is true of most masses of men, not absolutely barbarian,—that the spirit of her people is just and generous; and that in the present war, foolish and unprofitable as it is, and wasteful of the lives of as brave men as the world has ever seen, as it certainly has been,—the chief origin *in the mind of the people* was a noble sympathy with Poland, Hungary and Turkey; and a determination to afford that "material aid," about which so much was said in America and so little was done.

British treatment of Ireland has its full share, too, in the American feeling; and yet how great a change has the conduct of England undergone in this respect, during the last thirty years. In public opinion here, the reaction, favorable on this point to England, has already taken place; and for this she has to thank not her greater justice, but the vituperative conduct of certain Irishmen in America.

With one breath the Irish here speak favorably of the English people, and with the next they use such words as "eternal hatred to England,"—meaning, in fact, to her people. And yet this principle of hatred to any people is always a bad one. How soon has it brought its own reaction here, where the naturalized Englishman has to choose between the liberal principles of Catholic Emancipation, and the Orangeism of the Know-Nothing doctrines! Those who hate Popery because it is proscriptive and intolerant, are compelled to struggle lest the Irish Catholic should be disfranchised. The best citizens of a true Republic can never forget that they are also citizens of the world. It is well to seek our own rights; but hatred of men, when it is in power, is sure to lead to injustice. For England, for Ireland, America, Germany, Russia, Hungary, Alabama and the world there is only one principle. It may be called "fraternity," "solidarity," "*good will to men*," or by any other name—but it is not prejudice or hatred.

An old divine, with a quaintness almost amounting to sublimity, in the application he gives to the figure, speaks of a courtier, who, going into a sequestered region, is ridiculed for his mode of speech and the fashion of his dress, and yet he careth not, because he knoweth they are the fashion at Court. In the same way, although deemed wrong, when judged by the conventional standard of national prejudices and the passing opinion of the day, he who combines the spirit of truth, justice and Christianity with his patriotism, may be well satisfied that with all good and wise men he is in fashion—as he is in the permanent and Highest Court.

The Amazon and the La Plata.

The Post-office employés at Washington have for more than a year had their hands full of work, putting into the mails a report on the region of the Amazon and its tributaries. And this glowing account of the fertility and boundless resources of that equatorial locality has well nigh led people to believe that it is a veritable earthly Paradise. Some little conversation with parties who have traveled in those parts long ago, led us to doubt whether the universal rose color with which Lieutenants HERNDON and GIBBON have tinted all the fields adjacent to the Amazonian waters were entirely natural. All agree in the illimitable resources, the unmitigated heat and the paucity of population, (excepting wild Indians, monkeys and alligators,) of the Great Father of waters, by which term (*Para*,) the aborigines designate the river in question.

Now, if a treaty had been formed with Brazil, opening this great drain of the water sheds of *Northern* South America, what a feasting the happy minister would have received! What quantities of plate, presented to him, would have greeted the eyes of the public in TIFFANY & CO.'s window! What laudations would have been showered upon him by mercantile associations and chambers *of commerce!*

Now, it so happens that one of our most meritorious Diplomatic representatives of the late Administration, by treaties, actually secured not only religious and secular rights to our citizens, but the advantages of a large and increasing commerce, in a region of South America already populated by the descendants of Europeans. And yet there has scarcely been a mention of this treaty beyond a brief account of its stipulations, and a mere passing allusion to it in the President's Message. We refer to Hon. ROBT. C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, late Minister to Brazil, and the treaties made mainly by him with the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay and Paraguay, thereby opening to our countrymen the free navigation of the La Plata and its tributaries—rivers which have a greater combined steamboat navigation than the Mississippi and its branches—and making accessible to us a trade which (throwing aside Paraguay) amounted last year to *four millions of dollars*. For years Japan, with her teeming population, will not reach that mark; and the equatorial, marshy region of the Amazon will not for centuries have a people to trade with beyond a few thousand Portuguese mulattoes and Indians. And yet not only has no notice been taken of this great opening by the public, but last year even Congress refused to pay to Mr. SCHENCK his just dues, contracted in the performance of this great duty.

Our attention has been called to this gross neglect by an article in a recent number of the *National Intelligencer*. After speaking of the work to be performed in the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay and Paraguay, the article referred to thus sums up in regard to the treaties with the countries above mentioned:

> These treaties provide fully and completely for the wants of a trade now actually existing between the United States and the several Governments bordering on the Rio de la Plata, amounting now to *several millions* annually, and in the early future certain to be of immense value. *They for the first* time (for never before could these States be persuaded or coerced to make any treaty whatever with the United States) provided for the absolute rights of persons and property of more than a thousand Americans residing in those countries, who, until these treaties were made, never had any legal rights, even of Protestant worship or Christian burial, not to mention the safety of their lives and property. Was there ever so large an amount of diplomatic service rendered to this Government, and at so small a charge, as has been rendered by Mr. SCHENCK, or a greater degree of indifference shown as to the result? Ignorance may account for it, but can never excuse this apathy.
>
> But Mr. SCHENCK has asked for no reward, no compliments or favors, but simply says in his printed memorial to Congress, "*I am entitled by precedents in similar cases to an outfit for each of the two Courts I was sent to and my expenses.*" This was a matter of right and justice, and, with shame be it spoken, for the first time in the history of this country Congress accepted of services it refused to pay for.
>
> Mr. SCHENCK made *four important treaties*, opening for the first time to the enterprise and capital of the American people the navigation of a river the second in the world, and with its tributaries *traversing a valley as extensive and of richer soil than that of the Mississippi*; and has placed for all time the trade and commerce of the United States and those engaged in it, not only on the footing of the most favored nations, but by express stipulation on the very terms our Government desired and requested.

What is Chartism?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: What is Chartism? You accuse Sir JAMES GRAHAM of having been a candidate, at the general election of 1852, on Chartist principles. Does not Chartism mean something like Revolution—almost Red Republicanism?

Your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The "Five Points of the Charter," as repeatedly declared in petitions to Parliament, as well as by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ERNEST JONES, JULIAN HARNEY and others, in print and in public speeches, are Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualifications, and Payment of Members of Parliament. This is the extent of all that the Chartists have ever gone for.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S Homestead, in Franklin, N. H., was sold at auction yesterday for $15,000. RUFUS L. TAY was the purchaser.

Lee Gone to Prison.

LEE, convicted of manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, last week, was yesterday taken to the State Prison at Sing Sing, to commence his term of 15 years.

☞ The brig *Ruth*, of Portland, from Cardenas, which was cut down by the ice in the North River on the night of the 19th inst., has been raised by the boom derrick of Mr. BISHOP, and is being towed to a Pier in the East River.

Dismissal of the Belgian Prisoners.

Mayor WOOD, in a letter addressed to Hon. JOHN WHEELER, which we publish in full, takes broad and strong ground in relation to the question of the importation of foreign paupers and criminals. Upon several occasions recently we have been called to record the action of the Mayor and the authorities of the Belgian Consulates, in regard to the ship-load of unfortunate people who came to this port and found themselves arrested in a remarkably expeditious manner. The Mayor has assumed a position in cases of this kind from which he evinces no disposition to recede. On the contrary, his letter, announcing to Mr. WHEELER the discharge of the prisoners on a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge ROOSEVELT, gives him occasion for an expression of opinion still stronger than before. It is the first instance since the commencement of the Mayor's term of office in which his efforts for reform have been directly thwarted. In this instance, it is the Courts that have decided a legal point against him. In his letter he argues the case with an exhibition of some feeling. He says he resisted the proceedings of the Court, in so far as appeared to him necessary in order to secure himself from self-reproach for neglect of duty. In acting upon his earnest convictions, he has done all that could have been expected. He expresses a fear, however, that the action of the Supreme Court in this instance, will nullify any future efforts to prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals, and adds that it appears to establish the fact that the Courts defend their introduction. This point, we take it, is not clearly proven. Inasmuch as the Mayor himself was not thoroughly convinced that these people were actually *criminals* in the eye of the law, it was hardly compatible with fairness that they should have been kept in prison for so long a period as they were. They ap*pear to have suffered the penalties of crime* before they were tried; and for their poverty or their suspicious manners were consigned to jail. Surveillance would seem to have been demanded, but the liberty of the person is too sacred to be tampered with. While we must award great credit to Mr. WOOD for the very firm and generally judicious manner in which he has discharged the functions of the Mayoralty thus far, we cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that the Supreme Court has only acted in this matter as it was bound by law to do.

Two hundred members of the Police force have sued the Corporation and recovered damages;—the cause of the trouble being the refusal of the Comptroller to pay to the detailed force of the Department the additional compensation which was ordered by the Common Council. The Police contested the decision of the Comptroller; and the Superior Court, in full Bench, has sustained the appeal. The amount involved, with costs, will probably amount to $50,000.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—For a change there are few things more acceptable than an old English Comedy. It is historically interesting to descend into that giddy Maelstrom of twaddle and intrigue—a seventeenth century plot. The journey may be accompanied with a few moral bumps, and our conventional ideas as to virtue, matrimony and similar absurdities may be slightly deranged thereby. But when we float to the surface again we can generally afford to laugh at the adventure, for it don't happen—and we don't want it to happen—every day. Some Comedies there are that bear revival satisfactory; others that never should be revived; things that are carrion in the country that gave them birth, and which, as the age progresses, must exhale a more hideous odor even than now. Still there is an ample catalogue whence selection may be made, and Mr. WALLACK has resorted to it judiciously in selecting Mrs. CENTLIVRE'S comedy of the "Busy Body." This work has not been seen on the stage for some years; is unobjectionable in every sense, and affords ample opportunities for good, sprightly acting, pretty costumes, scenery, *et cetera*.

The moral of the story on which this amusing comedy is constructed teaches that neither parents nor guardians should force the inclinations (matrimonial, of course,) of the young ladies under their charge; and inversely that "bolts and bars fly asunder" when youth and love whisper the needful "open Sesame." In addition to this domestic lesson we gain an instructive morsel of worldly wisdom from the career of *Marplot*—the busy body—who from the eccentric habit of putting his nose into every one's business, very often gets it pulled; and although one of the best fellows in the world, receives as a punishment for his inveterate curiosity more canings than a modern dramatist would care to put on an actor's back. Beyond thus reminding our readers of the leading idea of the plot, we shall speak no further on the subject. The cast last night was as follows:

Sir Francis Gripe	Mr. BLAKE.
Marplot, (his ward)	Mr. LESTER.
Sir Jealous Traffick	Mr. BROUGHAM.
Sir George Airy	Mr. DYOTT.
Charles	Mr. STEWART.
Miranda	Mrs. HOEY.
Isabinda	Mrs. CONOVER.
Patch	Mrs. STEPHENS.
Scentwell	Mrs. THOMPSON.

The female characters are not particularly attractive. *Miranda*—the principal—is too hypocritical and too objective. We know what she is aiming at; we know that her object is to "chouse" (Mrs. CENTLIVRE'S expression) old *Gripe* out of her fortune. But the true woman ought to burst forth occasionally; the man of her heart, and not of her speculation—amiable to be sure under the circumstances—ought to have a chance. Mrs. HOEY played the character in an easy, lady like way; and looked charming and coaxing enough for an older man than *Gripe*. Mrs. CONOVER and Mrs. STEPHENS have not much to do, and did not artistically add to their small all. *Scentwell* (*Miranda's* maid) was gracefully and pleasantly rendered by Mrs. THOMPSON.

The leading male character is the busy-body, *Marplot*—rendered by Mr. LESTER in a talkey Paul Pry vein, and very good. There was a little exaggeration and kingeyness occasionally, however, which time must soften. Mr. DYOTT as *Sir George* was active and spirited, quite beyond our expectation; the character is scarcely in his line now, but Mr. DYOTT has not forgotten how to make love. BROUGHAM—with a wig like the Sphynx—did all that was possible for *Sir Jealous*. Come we now to *Sir Francis Gripe*. All the incidents in the play indicate the character of this man as hard, cruel, avaricious, and villainous. For four acts and a half Mr. BLAKE delineates a totally different character; he is mild, unctuous, sentimental, and only cunning, even in a dense and benevolent way. His conduct in tricking round finally and cursing everybody is inexplicable. He has certainly been "chessed" out of a fortune, and otherwise bamboozled into betraying himself an arrant rogue; but for all that the audience has not been prepared for the extraordinary ferocity of his parting malediction; and indeed, judging from antecedents, had no right to expect anthing worse than a joke from him. No one could suppose that so much placidity would terminate in such a violent manner. The fault of Mr. BLAKE'S interpretation is that he makes *Sir Francis* a great deal too agreeable; all the repulsive features are so subdued that the last outburst seems strange and unnatural. However, this much we must add, that simply as an exhibition of acting, Mr. BLAKE'S performance was admirable.

Mr. WALLACK has placed this comedy on the stage in his best manner. The costumes are rich, elegant and correct. Some excellent scenery has also been painted by the artist of the establishment, and altogether we can commend the entertainment as an enjoyable way of spending an evening.

Concert.

Our readers interested in the Hebrew Benevolent Societies must not forget that the Concert for their benefit takes place to-night at Niblo's Saloon. There is a powerful programme.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Amendments—Their Effect—The Mexican Government.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1855.

The excitement upon the Tariff question has been very great here during the last two days, and I perceive no abatement in the interest on that subject. Members of Congress from Pennsylvania and other States whose industrial interests are to be injuriously affected by the reduction of the Tariff, under the Letcher amendment to the General Appropriational bill, are earnest in their remonstrances and appeals. It is evident that there is to be a serious struggle on this question, and I have little doubt that it will result in the defeat of any and all tampering with the Tariff of '46, except, perhaps, the admission of railroad iron and cheap wool free of duty. Perhaps I shall be deemed over-confident when I express the conviction that the influence of the White House will be exerted to this end. Nevertheless, such is my belief. If I do not much mistake the indications, the prospect of a 20 per cent. reduction of the Tariff at this time, causes much fluttering in that direction. It is well known that Mr. GUTHRIE does not approve this 20 per cent. scheme, and there is little doubt that the President views with great distrust the prospect of such a reduction of the revenue of the country as will bankrupt the Treasury and bring his Administration in debt. I predict with considerable confidence the failure of this Tariff scheme, after all.

The present week closes the session; and there is yet a great deal of business to be done. Among the great national measures pending is the Pacific Railroad bill, which has passed the Senate and is now in the House. It is to be hoped every member of the latter body who desires the perpetuity of the Union will come up to the work, and vote for this road which is to bind our Atlantic to our Pacific possessions with bands of iron. A determined, united effort is all that is needed to secure this important measure, and to secure it *now*. The bill will doubtless be moved within a day or two; and if those gentlemen from the North who have generally been classed with the friends of a Pacific Railroad will be true, as I doubt not they will, success is quite certain. What say you, gentlemen,—shall the Pacific Railroad be commenced forthwith?—or shall its initiation be delayed another two years at least? I am inclined to think the bill will pass. *Nous verrons.*

How much longer can the poor, shattered, misgoverned Republic of Mexico survive the shocks of internal revolution, and the dishonesty and selfishness of her rulers? This question is often repeated now-a-days, when each mail from Vera Cruz brings us accounts of new plots and counter-plots, and the various evidences of the spasmodic throes of political dissolution. Gentlemen recently from that country, and who seem familiar with her political and financial condition, are decided in the opinion that SANTA ANNA'S Government must soon fall; but they also express the conviction that there is no other man in the country, and no other system of internal policy than his, which can restore strength and safety to the crumbling fabric of the Mexican Republic. With the mass of the people of Mexico, selfishness is the ruling passion; and the few who have a few grains of patriotism in their souls, have abandoned every hope of a better state of things, until the United States shall swallow up the whole country, and so save it from the anarchy which must certainly speedily succeed SANTA ANNA'S downfall.

If order is ever brought out again from the chaotic Mexican mass, there is little doubt it must be by means of the United States. The Mexican Treasury is absolutely bankrupt. The seven millions paid under the GADSDEN Treaty was all exhausted by drafts to fulfill engagements made prior to its receipt; and six weeks after SANTA ANNA received news that the Treaty was ratified and the money ready, he could not lay hands upon a dollar of it. Sometime ago he drew in advance against the remaining three millions due under the Treaty, and his drafts of course were protested. This put him in a very tight place again, and he called upon his favorite, ESCANDON, a wealthy merchant of Mexico, to help him out. ESCANDON consented to help him, and did so at a shave which netted only $1,500,000 to the Mexican Government. The other million and a half will probably divide with SANTA ANNA, after the latter retires from the country.

The manner in which this was arranged is a *sample* of most of the Governmental monetary transactions of Mexico. ESCANDON contracted to advance the three millions, one half in cash, and in the other half in evidence of the national indebtedness, any amount of which can always be had at 12 cents on the dollar. So that, at the expenditure of $180,000 ESCANDON gets $1,320,000 profits. This is a sort of operation which SANTA ANNA has made very frequently; but it is a system of financiering not likely to extricate a country from its difficulties. The iron rule of the Viceroys was infinitely better for the Mexican people, than is the corrupt, demoralized Government of the men who control the destinies of Mexico. S.

Prompt.

A letter from Newburyport, dated Dec. 19, 1854, postmarked the same day, and reposted from San Francisco without change of envelope, and moreover very plainly superscribed, has come to hand. Some down east Postmaster must be somewhat curiously affected as to their eye sight.

☞ We have been requested to correct the name of GEORGE S. DREW, Plumber, published as being one of the captured Gamblers, to GEORGE S. DUNN, Painter.

☞ We learn that the youngest son of the deceased poet FAIRCHILD has become insane, and that he is now an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Wallabout Canal.

A petition, numerously signed, was sent into the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, asking that a canal may be constructed from Wallabout Bay to Newtown Creek. The petitioners say that a canal at this place is necessary for the purpose of drainage, and that one constructed of sufficient width for navigable purposes would, besides affecting the object, be of general benefit to the city. The matter was referred to the Committee.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 26, 1855.

The Senate did much work this morning in Committee of the Whole. Most of the bills considered were private claim bills, and none were of a general interest.

There was but a working quorum in the House, and little done, except the passage of several local bills, and the bill to amend the Banking Laws, which was put ahead rapidly under the auspices of Mr. BLATCHFORD. It is designed generally to enable the Bank Superintendent more effectually to prevent rotten bankers from swindling the public, and especially to provide for the prompt redemption of the bills of the Knickerbocker, Empire City and other totally defunct Banking Institutions.

A JOKE BECOMING A REALITY.

Some weeks since a noted barber of New-York visited Albany, and of course looked in upon the gentlemen of the Assembly. Noting his presence, Mr. MUNDAY took that occasion to give notice of a bill to close all barbers' shops on Sundays. It was designed as a temporary joke, over which MUNDAY and the barber had a laugh and a bottle of wine, and nobody hereabouts ever thought that anything more would come of it. But destiny appears to have had marked out in her book a further hearing and a more defined movement. The New-York papers, unable to see the little joke, and not knowing the individual who had moved the notice, treated the matter seriously—discussed the propriety of the proposed enactment—arrived at the conclusion that it was just and proper—convinced the barbers that they were doing a great wrong; and of their duty in the premises. How was it, they asked, that barbers' shops enjoyed greater immunities than rum shops—how comes it, they demanded, that barbers are not protected by law, and Sundays sanctified to them as a day of rest and opportunity for attending divine worship—and they so insisted on it all, that the barbers simultaneously and with one accord vowed a vow that there should be no more shaving (of faces) on the Sabbath, and that they would petition the Legislature for "an act to prohibit shaving, shampooing, hair-cutting, whisker-dying, etc., etc." And they did petition the Legislature, at great length, and with most convincing arguments, and Mr. MUNDAY duly presented their petition, and it had a special reference and a select Committee, composed of the following individuals: Messrs. MUNDAY, O'KEEFE, MAGUIRE, SEARING and RHODES. Of course we shall have a report, and a bill, and thereafter a law, and I should not wonder if the law were no joking matter, though it be the offspring of a joke and the fruits of a joke.

THE NEW-YORK CIVIL LIST.

The Committee on the Expenditures of the House this morning presented a joint resolution in favor of purchasing a supply of the *New-York Civil List*, for the use of the *Legislature*. The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. I hope it will succeed in the upper branch, for the book is a necessity, and should receive the encouragement and endorsement of the State. It contains more useful information than I ever before knew comprised within 450 pages. In fact there is little connected with the administration of State affairs that does not find mention.

THE HINDOOS IN COUNCIL.

If the following statement of things that occurred in the course of the session of the BARKER Order of Know-Nothings, lately assembled at Syracuse, are not reliable, I shall feel bound to correct them upon due proof being presented by responsible and knowing parties.

Among those present, and members of the Senate and Assembly, were Messrs. AMBROSE STEVENS, LINUS JONES PECK, F. W. WASHBURN and Senator GOODWIN. The most important business transacted on the first day was the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following:

James W. Barker	President.
Ambrose Stevens	Vice President.
H. Farrington	Secretary.
C. L. Skeels	Assistant Secretary.
Joseph Taylor	Treasurer.

And the following persons were elected delegates and substitute delegates, to represent the State in the National Councils:

1. James W. Barker, New-York	Daniel Ullmann.
2. T. J. Lyons, Westchester	R. Graves.
3. L. S. Parsons, Albany	A. S. Wygant.
4. S. Sammons, Montgomery	W. A. Russell.
5. (Drew out.)	
6. G. Squires	J. M. Carley.
7. E. V. R. Mallery, Chenango	J. T. Morse.
8. Horatio Seymour, Jr., Buffalo	M. Stowell.

The Constitution was amended so as to provide for the admission of native-born Protestants of foreign-born Protestant parentage. The subject of further amendments on this head was referred to a Committee, with the understanding that they should report in July in favor of admitting foreign-born Protestants who had been in the country 21 years.

The representation from subordinate Councils was changed from three delegates to one from each Council, who is to be elected annually at the May meeting.

The annual meetings are permanently located at Syracuse. Each county which wishes may elect its own District Deputies, one or more, according to the convenience of the case. They are to be chosen within the next thirty days, by the local Delegates to the Grand Council.

These changes were demanded by the country, and the G. P. Mr. BARKER admitted their justice, and warmly supported them on the floor. Strange as it may seem, Mr. STEVENS opposed these modifications.

Mr. STEVENS, as Vice President, presided a considerable portion of the session, but did not come up to the advertisement, getting so much befogged on one occasion as to make it necessary for Mr. BARKER to resume his seat to straighten out matters.

NOT AN APPLICANT.

I am confident that a mistake was made when it was stated that Mr. F. S. LITTLEJOHN wanted the office of Harbor Master. That gentleman has full as much business on his hands now as any one person can well attend to, and certainly no desire to become the holder of any such office. J. B. S.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic—A Quiet Sunday.

Last Sunday was by far the quietest day New-York has seen in many a long year. The most scrupulous denizen of Gotham must have been highly gratified when observing the change which has taken place in this City as regards the order which has been preserved on the Sabbath, and which has been brought about through the strenuous exertions of its indefatigable Mayor. We have no doubt that it is his intention to preserve this day so, and instead of relaxing his efforts in bringing about so desirable a reform, he will use every endeavor to the effect that each succeeding week we may have the pleasure to chronicle an additional improvement.

The closing of the liquor places on that day appears now to have become a settled fact, and the proprietors of these places begin to find out that it is useless "to kick against the pricks." The Mayor is determined that the dram shops shall be closed, and he is made of that kind of calibre which does not easily turn aside when he has determined to accomplish any object.

The returns from the reserve corps and the Captains of the various Police Districts show a flattering decrease in the number of dram shops, &c., open on Sunday last.

Even in the Fourth Ward, where the Mayor is unable to revoke licenses, there is a diminution. Not a single case is reported in the Sixth Ward, a fact well worthy of notice; and too much praise cannot be awarded it, when we take into consideration that a portion of the Ward embraces the worst haunts of vice, misery and degradation to be found in the whole City.

The following appears to be a correct statement of the number of those selling liquor on Sunday, as reported in the Mayor's office: Second Ward, 2; Third, 3; Fourth, 15; Seventh, 1; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 1; Eleventh, 4; Seventeenth, 1; Eighteenth, 3; Nineteenth, 1.

Gen. Houston and Slavery.

From the reports in the Boston papers Gen. SAM HOUSTON seems to have had a most cordial reception. His lecture, at Tremont Temple, on Slavery, was more largely attended than any lecture of the season, every seat being occupied. During the lecture the applause was frequent and at the close enthusiastic. In treating the subject of Slavery he did not advocate Slavery in the abstract, nor would he discuss it as an abstract question. He dealt with it as an existing fact, much misapprehended, and the cause of too much agitation and discord. The people of the South did not create Slavery. The South did not love it, but it exists there, and as a necessity in the present condition of the South it must be used but guarded from abuse. The South should not encroach upon the rights of the North, nor the North upon the rights and institutions of the South. Union is what is needed, and freedom for every man to hold and express his own opinion. The report in the *Journal* says: He congratulated the North upon the enlightened, refined and elevated state of society which he saw. But, he asked, do you believe that but for the influx of foreign labor, you would have these railroads? Would you alone have been able to build them? Would the people of New-England since the revolution have been able to do the digging in making these works? [Applause and laughter.] You never would have done it in the world. [Applause.] Well, it is done, and we are glad to see it done. But, let us reason a little farther. Suppose this work had been laid out, and no foreigners had come to these shores. You would have had negroes working upon these railroads sure as the world. It is necessity, convenience, profit, that produce Slavery. This is the great receptacle of foreign labor, because it is cheaper to employ it than to employ slaves. When foreign labor shall in the same way reach the South, will she retain slaves? No, she will construct ships—though they they are no hands at it—[laughter]—to transport the blacks to Africa, rather than have them among them. These are the things we have to look at. Let slave labor become unprofitable, and the South will throw it off.

The Blockade of the Black Sea.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

(Official.) WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855.

Information has been received at this Department from JOHN RALLI, Esq., United States Consul at Odessa, of the blockade of the ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. A copy of the notification is published for the information of all whom it may concern:

NOTICE.

In the name of the Governments of France and Great Britain, we, the undersigned, commanding the Allied naval forces in the Black Sea, in conformity with the instructions we have received from our respective Governments, hereby give notice that on and from the 1st day of February, 1855, the mouth of the river Dniester, the ports of Akerman, Ovidiopol, and Odessa, all the ports situated between Otchakoo Point, and Kinbourn Point, including the ports of Nicolaev and Kherson, the rivers Boug and Dnieper; also, the ports between Kinbourn Point and Cape Tarkan, including the ports in the Gulf of Perekop, the port of Sebastopol, the ports comprised between Cape Aia and the Strait of Kertch, including those of Yalta, Aloutcha, Soudak, Kaffa and Theodosia; the port of Kertch, the Straits of Kertch, the entrance to and all the ports in the Sea of Azoff, including especially the ports of Berdiansk, Taganrog and Arabat; the River Don and the ports of Anapa and Soudjak, are strictly blockaded by a competent force of the Allied fleets of France and England. The ports of Eupatoria, Streletzka, Kamiesh, Kazatch and Balaklava are and will remain open and free from all blockade until further notice. And it is hereby further notified that all measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and the different neutral Powers will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Port of Kamiesh, the 15th of January, 1855.

EDMUND LYONS,
Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Black Sea.

BRUAT,
Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief the French Squadron in the Black Sea.

Know-Nothing Withdrawals—Fifteen Hundred in the State.

From the Albany Atlas, Feb. 26.

We ask particular attention to the following statement by the Committee of the withdrawn K. N.'s in this city, as to the number who have left the Order in Concord, and in the State. Many who have withdrawn here would doubtless have signed this statement if the opportunity had been presented. These statements are made in consequence of the denials which have been so boldly and constantly put forth by the K. N. organs and leaders, that any considerable number have withdrawn from the Order in this city or elsewhere. The Committee of withdrawn K. N.'s have had extensive correspondence with withdrawn members in all sections of the State, and their information is as reliable as it is possible to obtain:

TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas some newspapers have asserted that the reports in relation to the withdrawals of members from the Know-Nothing Councils in this city are false, the undersigned hereby assert, without fear of contradiction from any responsible or honorable source, that there have been about one hundred withdrawals from the leading councils in this city alone, and we have such information from different sections of the State, as leaves no doubt in our mind that there have been, within one month past, at least fifteen hundred withdrawals in the State. We state this from information which we now possess.

HARRY HOUSTON,
L. A. WALKER,
WM. P. FOSTER,
Committee of those who have withdrawn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1854.

CHAS. D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours,

E. B. COLEMAN.

Dr. CHARLES STREATER, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., says, under date of Dec. 14, 1854: "The Pills, I am pleased to say, have given general satisfaction."

Mr. J. N. CRAWFORD, of Camptown, N. J., says: "The Pills have given good satisfaction, and cured a number of cases of fever and ague."

Rev. P. H. JACOB, of Coshocton, Ohio, writes: "The last Pills you sent me came duly to hand, and have effected wonders; we are well satisfied of their power over chills and fever." Again: Feb. 1, 1855, he writes: "Your pills have done wonders here."

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway; F. V. RUSHTON, Astor House and corner Canal-st. and Broadway, and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. By GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., and DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Penn. Also, at the Wholesale and Retail Depôt, by C. D. DESHLER, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's Melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMprovements have just been completed in these celebrated machines. The unpleasant noise has all been removed, and the machines can be run with one half the power hitherto required. The finest cotton or silk thread can be sewed without ever breaking, the equal tension of the threads remains unchanged under all circumstances, and the same machine is competent to do every kind of work perfectly. Call, examine, and be satisfied.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform those who, from the resemblance of name, number of street, &c., have been led to identify us with the transactions of "JOHN DAVIS & SON," in the shirt business, that we have no interest in the parties or their business. To those who have known us for the last thirty years, and the prices we pay in that branch of our business in New-York, such information is unnecessary.

JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., No. 99 Warren-st.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEmen's Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to present the highest claims to the [illegible] of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

LINENS, LINENS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of Fenton's Celebrated Shirting Linens, the best ever brought to this market. Also, Linen Sheetings and Table Damasks, Napkins, Towelings, Russia and Scotch Diapers. All of which will be sold at very low prices.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING NEW and rich Plaid, Striped and Plain Silks, at 50 cents per yard; Small Plaid do. [illegible]; Small Striped do. do.; Rich Plaid and Brocade do., yard wide, from 10s. to 12s. Black Silks from 4s. up. The above prices are fully 25 per cent under their real value.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

1,000 PIECES HIGH SPRING SILKS, ONLY 6s., 8s. and 10s. per yard. Also, Spring Goods, now opening in great variety. The balance of the Winter stock will be sold off at a great sacrifice. G. M. BODINE, No. 363 Grand-st., corner of Orchard-st.

CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have in [illegible] assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing for Spring [illegible]. Every article [illegible] and no deviation in price. [illegible]

Bishop McIlvaine Caught ... by Ice on the Ohio River—Miraculous Escape.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 30, Bishop McILVAINE started for Cincinnati, on his return from a visit to Louisville. He took the steam ferry-boat at Louisville for the purpose of crossing the river, and taking his seat in the Jeffersonville train. The day was bitter cold, and the Ohio was full of running ice, going down in large fields to the falls, which lie just below Louisville. The boat became fixed in the middle of the river, in a large mass of solid ice, and could neither advance nor recede. Instantly she was at the mercy of the current, and began to move towards the falls. The imminence of the danger became at once apparent. There were about two hundred passengers on board—men, women and children—besides omnibuses, wagons, horses, and their attendants. It now seemed almost certain that all must be lost.

Under Bishop McILVAINE's care was a daughter of Bishop SMITH. Rev. Mr. SEHON, a Methodist minister of Louisville, and his wife, were also on board. It seemed impossible that a soul could survive if the boat should be wrecked on the Falls. The current, the cold, the breakers, the eddies, the ice breaking over the Falls, would have rendered escape, even for the strongest and hardiest swimmer, impossible. Help from either shore could not be extended so long as the drifting continued. Nothing could reach the boat in time to rescue a single person. Inevitable death was all that the most fearless and confident could see before them. The boat and passengers were given up on the shore. Where was help to come from? Some there were on board who did know where to look; and did look there, where all true help is found in time of need.

The Bishop then said to Mr. SEHON that he would go into the cabin where the women were, and draw their minds to prayer. They went together; but though the utmost caution was used to prevent alarm, the word prayer was no sooner uttered, than the lamentations and cries made it impossible for prayer to be heard. After endeavoring in vain to calm these poor people, some of the calm ones, with Mr. and Mrs. SEHON, and Miss SMITH, gathered close around the Bishop, as he offered a brief and appropriate prayer. After this there was more composure. And now the hand of the Lord appeared. Man could do nothing. The boat was drifting on to its apparent inevitable wreck. But—was it not God's guiding in answer to prayer?—she *struck the hidden reef* at the commencement of the rapids. That was the salvation, though it was not then known or recognized as such.

How long the boat could hold that place against the pressure of the current, and the prodigious momentum of the acres of ice which constantly struck and ground against it; how soon she would be pressed over, or lifted up and turned over, or crushed under the accumulating mass of ice, where no help could reach her, no one could say. Each new onset of ice was watched with intense anxiety. But that which was terror to those on board, proved to be one of God's instruments for their safety. As the ice struck against the boat, it formed such a mass that it rested on the rock beneath and formed a breakwater; and the more violent was the onset of the ice, the more strong and massive did it become. The boat lay, as it were, under the lee of this hill of ice, though some of her length was still unprotected.

In this passive resistance to the assaults of the current and ice, the boat lay about two hours, before help came. Meanwhile the passengers could not see that any movements for rescue were being made on shore. They were too far off to see what was doing.

From the Louisville shore they were distant half a mile, and on the Indiana shore there were no inhabitants. During this time high rewards were offered on the Louisville side, to any one who would attempt a rescue. The clerk of the *Jacob Strader* had a son in the stranded boat, and offered a large price for his deliverance. The life-boat of the *Strader* was launched, and three men came out in her, and took out the youth and two young women connected with the officers of the *Strader*. It took the boat an hour to get back.

In the course of another hour, some four or five boats, capable of containing each from four to five persons, came out from either shore. Meanwhile the women had become quite composed. Many of them behaved in a very exemplary way throughout the whole period. As soon as these skiffs came near to the boat, the determination seemed unanimous that the women should all go first, and this determination was carried out. The colored women were as kindly cared for as the white. Whoever came first entered the boats first. The last woman that came was a white woman. Such as had husbands were allowed to have them with them. Rev. Mr. SEHON went, as was proper, with his wife, in the second boat, and Bishop McILVAINE consigned to him the care of Miss SMITH, and bade them farewell.

Our good Bishop was strongly urged, by those in the skiff and on the boat, to go with the lady in his charge; but he resolutely refused to avail himself of the privilege which all seemed anxious to accord to his age and character. One or two colored men were allowed to go in the skiffs with their wives. Not a word of interference of remonstrance in reference to this arrangement was uttered. "*Remember the Arctic*" was heard, as the women were put in. All the while the ice was crushing against the boat, and none knew how soon she would be driven where no boats could reach her. At length the last woman, as it was supposed, had been put on, and the boat was not full. At the urgency of those who were most active, Bishop McILVAINE consented to get into the skiff. But before it had pushed off, another woman was found, and he at once called to her to come and take his place.

The next relief was a flatboat, given by Messrs. GILL, SMITH & Co., of Louisville, to whoever would take it. It was manned by a gallant crew, who knew that such a craft must take the Falls. Two Falls pilots came in her. One steered and the other commanded. Captain HAMILTON, a cool and intrepid man, took the command. On her flush-deck, which was even with her sides, and covered with straw, about fifty men, of whom Bishop McILVAINE was one, were placed. As there was not room to stand, because of the oars, nor room to sit, they were compelled to kneel. By this time the boats which had put off had been carried down, and were just able to reach the island at the head of the Falls, where there was much suffering from cold, and whence the women with difficulty got to the Kentucky shore.

As the crew of the flatboat started for their fearful trial of the Falls, Captain HAMILTON ordered silence. "Let no man speak but me," said he. He ordered the draught of the boat to be measured. The answer was: "It is fifteen inches." He answered: "It is a poor chance;" and evidently thought the case very desperate. He had not expected that the boat would be loaded so heavily. His effort was to reach a particular *chute* of the Falls, as that which alone afforded any hope of a passage. All this had occupied but a minute or two. The powerful current had brought the flat almost to the spot where, in another instant, she was to be wrecked, and all lost in the breakers and ice, or they were to be safe. There was a perfect silence. What a solemn moment! How appropriate was the kneeling position which was maintained! The Lord saw those hearts that were before him in a corresponding attitude of prayer and faith.

Our beloved Bishop sheltered a poor shivering colored boy under his cloak, and commended himself and his fellow-voyagers with composure and confidence to his covenant Lord and Saviour. In the crisis of passing down the *chute* the boat struck. It seemed then that all was lost! The silence was unbroken. Grating over the rock, she was a moment free, and then struck again. Again she was free, and again struck. Her bottom grated on the reef, not a word was spoken, the boat floated on, the captain cried out, "Try the pump!" "No water," was the answer. God had delivered them! The gentleman who kneeled next to the Bishop heard him solemnly murmur, "The Lord be praised for his mercies!"

Now the fearful eddies and breakers were a danger not to be thought of after what had been passed. Three miles below Louisville, at Portland, the passengers were landed safely, with a great sense of gratitude to the intrepid pilots and their brave crew; and most deeply indebted to the mercy of God. They had been about four hours on the water. After this successful passage, a larger boat, capable of holding more freight, and without too much draught, took off the remaining passengers, and passed the Falls safely. The ferry-boat, with the omnibuses, wagons and horses, remains on the rock; and the last news speak of her as being, at present at least, in a position of safety.

HORRIBLE STORY—ONE BOY MURDERED BY ANOTHER!—A gentleman living in Russia, Herkimer County, who was in this city yesterday, informed us that a horrible tragedy was reported to have occurred in that vicinity a few days since. As the story was told us, two boys, aged 12 and 14, respectively, engaged in a quarrel which terminated in a threat on the part of the youngest lad that he would shoot his antagonist. He went to the house, asked his mother to hand down from a shelf a pistol which lay there, and told her he was going to shoot a boy with it. She, supposing that he was only joking, gave him the pistol. He took it, walked out toward where the other boy stood, and deliberately shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The boys were said to be both Irish. Our informant did not learn the names.—*Albany Argus, Feb. 25.*

A curious breaking out of music is announced in the kingdom of Naples and the Sicilies. The army in Sicily, they say, is to be taught part-singing with a view of enabling the soldiers to be heard as well as seen in processions, on saints' days and holidays.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Only $3,75 a pair for fine French Calf Boots, made to order, with steel shanks, by A. BAKER, No. 10 Ann-st. Double soled boots, $4; water-proof, $4,50; best French patent leather boots, from $5 to $7. Give them a trial.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Bread for All!
LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
Compare it with others in weight, color, sweetness, and nutritious qualities. TREADWELL'S BAKERY.
No. 39 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Bleecker-sts.

☞ The Only Medal Awarded by the Jury of "THE NEW-YORK EXHIBITION," to English or Foreign Sauce Manufacturers, has been obtained, amongst numerous competitors, by "LEA & PERRINS," for their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," whereby further testimony is afforded of its being the best Sauce extant. On the Continent of Europe these qualities have been testified to by a gentleman who writes to LEA & PERRINS, thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce on a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use; your Sauce is stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in those countries, as your Sauce." Sole Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—General SAM HOUSTON will lecture on *Texas* at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25c. Can be procured at the Library, Astor-place; No. 2 Nassau-st.; Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S; D. APPLETON & CO.; EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway; and C. F. NESBITT & CO., corner of Wall and Water sts. Members and others are earnestly requested to procure their tickets early, to avoid confusion at the door, on the evening of the lecture.
JOS. C. MORTON,
E. H. TIMPSON, } Lecture Com.
JOHN CREBAR,

☞ The Baptist Historical Society.—The first Lecture before this Society, for the benefit of its Library, will be given by Gen. SAM HOUSTON, United States Senator from Texas, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 28th inst. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at the door, from any of the Officers of the Society, and at the offices of the *Recorder and Register*, the *Chronicle* and at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
D. T. VALENTINE, No. 8 City Hall,
I. T. SMITH, No. 109 Wall-st.,
HENRY B. DAWSON, No. 207 6th-av.,
Committee.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT—On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Third Anniversary of the Franklin Debating Association. Music by Dodworth's Band, under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH, Esq., and the Mollan Glee Club. Exercises will consist of Oration, Original Poem, Addresses, &c. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the Library of the Athenæum and at the door. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-sts., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Western Farm League.—The members of this organization are notified to attend the meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 27, at No. 185 Bowery. Members are also informed that twenty-five per cent. on the price of the land subscribed for must be paid at this meeting.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lecture.—The concluding Lecture of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society's Course will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, the Pioneer of the Modern Anti-Slavery movement, and President of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ Concert in Aid of the Funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies.—NOTICE—The public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the demand for tickets, the Concert in Aid of Funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., instead of at Dodworth's Rooms.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—LODGE ROOMS TO LET.—In Union Buildings, No. 185 Bowery, about four doors above the Bowery Bank. Also, other rooms to let for societies, &c. Inquire in third story, front room, from 11 to 1 o'clock.
THOS. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.
UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 12, 1855.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 220 and 227, 2 certificates of $5,000 each.	$10,000
231...... 1 certificate of........	5,000
232 and 233, 2 certificates of $1,000 each..	2,000
234 and 235, 2 certificates of $3,000 each..	6,000
	$23,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 10, 1838. Also,

Nos. 21 and 22, 2 certificates of $10,000 each,	$20,000
24...... 1 certificate of........	5,481
	$25,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1865, in the name of John Augustin, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

OWNER WANTED.—For one case of Merchandise marked (G.) Mc., No. 70, left some time ago in front of the store of Mr. SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, No. 62 Broadway, and taken care of by his porter. As no inquiry as yet has been made, the attention of the proper owner is called to this advertisement.

LOST.—On Thursday evening, 22d inst., on 8th-av., between Abington-square and 24th-st., a SCOTCH PEBBLE BRACELET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at No. 172 West 24th-st.

LOST.—A gold pen and pencil case, Feb. 24. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with E. CHAPIN, No. 1 Hague-st., New-York, or No. 17 Prospect place, Jersey City.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The undersigned, a young man of genteel and prepossessing appearance, having become tired of a bachelor's life, is desirous of uniting himself with a young and accomplished lady. She must be of good family, and not over 25 years of age. One from the country preferred. Address G. W. R., Box No. 3,400 Post-office, N. Y.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1855.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN BETTS, a lad aged 12 years, was run over by a horse and sleigh in Broadway, near 21st-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst.; and,

Whereas, The said John Betts has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and

Whereas, The person who drove said sleigh is unknown to the authorities, I do by authority vested in me offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence,—to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward; *but all claims not presented to the Mayor within* twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

All papers published in this City will insert the above until March 1, and send their bills to this Office for payment.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP.—Magnificent rosewood and yellow damask parlor furniture by Meeks, rosewood and crimson plush furniture, cornices, vases, carpets, looking glasses, centre tables, secretary, fancy ornaments. Also rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, ditto of mahogany and black walnut. Mattresses, chamber sets, gas fixtures, kitchen furniture and all the house-keeping articles. Apply immediately at No. 209 6th-av.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at noon. Subject—*New useful Plants, Grape Vines and Gardening*. The season for interchange of seeds has arrived. Members will bring every variety of their best and take away others. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of Irish birth, as general housemaid in a small family, American or English; she is a neat general housemaid, plain cook, a good washer and ironer and baker; is capable to do the work of four or five persons; will take $6 to $8 a month; has excellent City reference. Also, a neat girl of 16 years as chambermaid and nurse; will take $4 a month. Call at No. 280 1st-av., 1st-floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 720th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and waiter, the other, a smart American girl, as nurse and seamstress. Both have good city reference. To be seen or heard of for two days, at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED.—For her cook, chambermaid, laundress, and waitress, by a lady who has just broken up housekeeping, whom they served well and faithfully. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Servant's Institute, No. 140 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a small respectable private family. None other need apply. Good reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 100 Gold-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an experienced German girl, with good City reference; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, a good sewer, fond of children, willing to make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 14 Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress and nurse. She has three years and six months' reference from her last place. Please apply at No. 129 20th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl, as waiter or chambermaid and take care of children, washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $400. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER.—A lady who has studied singing under the first masters in Europe, and who is compelled to teach in consequence of adverse circumstances, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. She would be willing also to give lessons in the higher branches of an English education, or to take a situation as soprano singer in a choir where she would be well paid for her services. Address W. S., care of Mme. RASZEWSKI, No. 204 2d-av., New-York.

MECHANICS, FARM HANDS, LABORERS AND FEMALE SERVANTS—May be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $2 per annum will entitle to ten persons during the year, if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics, also, at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH AND GERMAN—Cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, housework girls, &c. Also, gardeners, coachmen, farmers, porters, &c., may be employed at the office, No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post-Office.
JAMES McLERNON, Agent.

GARDENER WANTED.—A single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended, may hear of a permanent situation in the country on application to CHAUNCEY BRAINARD, No. 74 Broadway, up stairs, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a jobbing house of millinery and fancy dry goods. One acquainted with cash and short time buyers preferred. Address Box No. 2,690 Post-Office, stating where recently employed and salary required.

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $40, to engage in a business from which $6 per day may be realized. Address a letter containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 61 Dey-st., New-York. Full particulars, with a specimen of the article will be sent by return mail.

A MIDDLE AGED MAN—Of good address, and with a good acquaintance among the merchants of this City, may obtain an outside situation with a salary of not less than $1,000 per annum, by addressing with references, Box 2,885, Post-office. A Yankee preferred.

STRAW HAT PRESSER WANTED.—One who has had experience in pressing children's fancy straw hats. None others need apply to
A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 25 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO AND A GOOD BASS WANTED—For a Quartette. Address post-paid MUSICA, Times Office.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

COOK WANTED—And to assist in washing. Apply at No. 28 Varick-st.

PORTER WANTED—In fancy dry goods business. Apply at No. 106 Chambers-st., after 3 P. M.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For one or three years, by a responsible party; a small cottage or 2-story brick house, within 15 minutes' walk of either Fulton, Wall or South Ferries. Rent low. Address, giving full particulars, location, rent, &c. &c., REDWOOD, Office *Daily Times.*

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase a first class dwelling house, four stories in height, with high stoop, and with all the modern improvements; lot full sized; location between 14th and 30th-sts, and 4th and 9th-avs. Address R. P. S., Box. No. 479.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—On or near the Hudson or East River, accessible to New-York City, containing from five to twenty acres, and suitable for a gentleman's residence during the Summer months. Address, stating description, terms, (which must be reasonable,) and particulars, Mr. T., Box No. 909 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—Convenient to New-York, with good house and out-buildings, with from five to twenty-five acres of land, and to cost not over $6,000. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 15, 2d floor.

FARM WANTED.—A small farm, 25 to 30 acres of good land with good buildings and stocked with fruit, and at a distance of not more than one or one and half hours' ride by rail or boat from New-York. Not to cost over $5,000. Address until 1st April, W. H. B., Office of *Daily Times.*

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st. of May next, by a small family, consisting a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,281 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—In New-York or Brooklyn, a modern-built house, worth from $4,000 to $7,000—in exchange, in part, for unimproved property at East Newark. Inquire of J. G. DUBOIS, No. 386 West 20th-st., New-York.

OFFICE WANTED.—A small office on the first floor, below Chambers-st., and east of Broadway. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 15, 2d floor.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A house and lot, or two or three vacant lots on 3d-av. Price must be moderate. Address THIRD-AVENUE, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen, with the best references, can obtain board in a private family in Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. The house has all the modern improvements. Address E. L. M., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or a family of three or four persons, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, unfurnished, in a genteel private family. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at No. 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two young gentlemen.

ROOM TO LET—By a genteel private family residing in a handsomely furnished and modern improved house, situated in 12th st., near 5th and 6th-avs., to a young gentleman whose references are satisfactory, with breakfast and tea, for $4 per week, by addressing D. N. M., Box No. 1,041 lower Post-Office, with real name and reference. No extra charge for lights, or use of bath-room.

ROOM WANTED—By a young man, with board, location not above Grand-st., a house where few boarders are kept preferred. References required. Address, stating terms, &c., J. M., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For three months from the middle of June, for a family of nine persons, in some agreeable place of convenient access to the city. Good living and accommodations will be required. Address A. L., *Times* Office, stating terms, location, and references.

MUSIC.—A lady, an accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructor of vocal and instrumental music, and several languages, wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family or first-class boarding house, where her services in tuition will be taken partly in compensation therefor. References exchanged. Address M. B., MUSIC, Union-square Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman for himself and his wife a furnished parlor, and bedroom *adjoining, with a kitchen and a room for servants*. The locality must be respectable and below 17th-st. Address D. C., Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—With privilege of fire; location preferred below Canal-st. and west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address HAWKINS, Box No. 1,360 Post-Office.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN B. YALE.

WHEN SAMSON LOST HIS HAIR HE LOST HIS STRENGTH.—All good Christians of course believe it; none more than I. If he'd lived now he would have had his revenge on the Philistines sooner, for he could have bought my ONGUENT which will force the whiskers, moustache or hair to grow strong, thick, glossy and luxuriant in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Now puffing more. It is good, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway, ... HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ... ZEIBER, No. 44 South ... st., Philadelphia; BARRIGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, No. 8 State-st., Albany.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL FOR MARCH.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW VOLUME.
FAVORABLE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The undersigned have purchased the American Reprint of CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, and assure the public that hereafter it will be issued punctually and faithfully from their Publishing Establishment.

The MARCH NUMBER commences the Second Year of the American Reprint of CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, and the present Proprietors have the satisfaction of announcing its great success and permanent position. The new volume will possess especial interest.

NEW NOVEL OF MODERN LIFE.
BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

The distinguished and talented Author of "Wearyfoot Common," which will be commenced early in the year. The miscellaneous articles will undoubtedly possess all the excellence and ability that have hitherto made this Periodical so distinguished, and which have given the Original Edition a circulation of
115,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

The American Publishers call attention to the fact that the Reprint is sold at a considerably less price than the Original in this country.

The American Reprint will consist of Yearly Volumes of twelve Monthly Parts, each at the uniform price of 12½ cts. per number, or $1 50 per annum,
MAKING THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers of the Am. Reprint,
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EQUAL TO WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.
THE INITIALS,
A STORY OF MODERN LIFE.

Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price $1; or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25 a copy. It will be published in a few days, and for sale by Booksellers generally, and at the Cheap Bookstore of T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies of it will be sent to any one, by return of mail, free of postage, on receipt of remittances.

FULL PROOF OF THE MINISTRY.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
FULL PROOF OF THE MINISTRY.

By Rev. J. N. NORTON, A. M., Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Ky., author of "The Boy Trained to be a Clergyman."
12mo. Cloth 75 cents.

From the Worcester Palladium.
The author must be a preacher of short sermons, for his book makes a short story of what might have been, with the usual spinning out and amplifying, an ambitious work of two volumes.

From the Hartford Religious Herald.
All Christians may obtain from it some valuable hints to direct them in their religious duties.

From the Detroit Democrat.
The style is chaste and concise, and the teachings of the book of the highest moral worth.

From the Buffalo Democrat.
It is unnecessary for us to recommend it to parents and teachers. Its influence will be excellent upon any mind, particularly if young.

JUST PUBLISHED:
LAS CASES'S NAPOLEON. Memoirs of the Life, Exile and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon. By the Count DE LAS CASES. With eight portraits on steel, two maps, and ten illustrations. 4 vols., 12mo. Cloth, $4; half-calf or morocco extra, $8.

NEXT WEEK:
THE LIFE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. With selections from his writings. 12mo. Cloth, $1.

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SATIRE AND SATIRISTS. By JAMES HANNAY, author of "Singleton Fontenoy." 12mo. Cloth. 75 cents.
J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

NOW READY
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
MARCH.

Among the contents are:
Portraits of Contributors. The Author of "Japan." (Rev. Dr. Vinton, Brooklyn, N. Y.)
The Mormons.
The Cossacks.
Persia.
The Hawaiian Islands.
White Lily.
A Bag of Wind.
Great Cities.
Genius of Charles Dickens.
Wind and Sea.
My Three Conversations with Miss Chester.
Nature in Motion.
In Doors and Out.
Israel Potter; or, Fifty Years of Exile, (concluded.) Chapter XXIV. continued. Chapter XXV.—In the City of Dis. Chapter XXVI.—Forty-five Years. Chapter XXVII.—Requiescat in Pace.
Sensitive Spirits.
Bearbrook Archives—Feast of the Cranberries.
Twice Married.
Living in the Country.
Notes on Proper Names.
Editorial Notes.

LITERATURE.
1. American. 4. Foreign Literature.
2. Reprints. 5. Fine Arts.
3. Translations. 6. Books Received.

TERMS.—Twenty-five cents per number, or $3 per annum. Clubs, of five or more, supplied at $2. Specimen numbers furnished, and liberal terms given to agents and canvassers.
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We are packers and forwarders of all the leading Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Magazines, &c.—doing more in that line than any other house in the City. We take one-eighth of the entire editions of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, TIMES, HERALD and SUN. Booksellers, newsmen and others may depend on having orders promptly attended to at lowest prices.

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No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York.

ENVELOPES.—The largest stock, the best assortment and the lowest prices ever offered in this market.

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SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up pencil cases, napkin rings, chain pump and boiler tubes, preserve and paint cans, mustard, blacking and pill boxes, stove, speaking pipe, conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st. near John-st.

A FIRST RATE CHANCE.—Is offered for sale to any person who wishes to engage in the Ladies' Shoe Business. The Store is in Broadway, choice location, the rent moderate, doing a good cash business, will be sold low, has been established fifteen years, the stock is good and well selected, any amount of the goods can be retained by the purchaser. For particulars apply at No. 560 Broadway.

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FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled.	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES.	35
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REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers.	$150 to $250
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers.	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.	75 to 250
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SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETING.
GREAT BARGAINS IN ENGLISH CARPETS.
W. & J. SLOANE,
No. 245 Broadway,
(Opposite the Park,)
Are daily receiving shipments of the most handsome English Carpets, comprising a splendid and choice selection
OF
VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS,
OF
CROSSLEY'S,
And other celebrated makers.

The entire shipments having been purchased in Europe this Winter, by one of the firm. They are confident that their stock, which they offer for sale at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,
is as varied and complete as that of any other establishment in the country.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York.

HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and *recherché* styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.

P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st.,
near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

Spring Opening of Dry Goods at Retail.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN, on Monday, the 26th inst., their Spring stock, consisting of
SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES AND DE LAINE ROBES.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES FOR MISSES.
FRENCH PRINTED CALICOES, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
FRENCH PRINTED ROBES.
Paris embroideries, laces, and fancy articles, staple and housekeeping goods, such as hosiery, flannels, counterpanes, 4-4 linens and linen sheetings, towelings, table cloths, napkins, etc.
Shawls in the newest styles.
No. 62 Canal-st., Nos. 46 and 51 Howard-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from the recent great auction sales of Wet Goods in addition to his former large stock of wet Linen Goods, some of the greatest bargains to be found in the City, consisting of Linen Goods of every variety, such as Plain Linen, Shirting and Sheeting, Pillow-case Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towelings. Also 500 Quilts and Counterpanes, cheap, also 25 cases and bales Cotton Shirting and Sheeting, also a large lot of Prints from 6d., a bargain. All goods warranted perfect, wet only, and sent to all parts of the City and vicinity. ANDREW G. COLLY, No. 37 3d-av. between 9th and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE OPENED
A splendid stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Imported expressly for their
RETAIL SALES. Broadway.

CHEAP LINENS.
50 cases round thread, soft finished
IRISH LINENS.
Commencing at 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

STRAW BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Have opened their stock of Spring Goods, consisting of Straw Bonnets, French Flowers, &c., of the latest styles, to the examination of which cash buyers are especially invited at Nos. 34 and 36 John st., corner William, New-York.

443 PEARL-STREET—CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!—MRS. STONE begs to call the attention of the ladies to her stock of French and English wove corsets, of every style, which have been carefully selected from the first makers in London and Paris, and are offered at prices that defy competition. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No. 443 Pearl-st.

NEW SILKS.—On Monday, Feb. 26, received by the *Baltic*, several cases of the
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
Also, an additional lot of the cheap Silks, at 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while the prices are only half usually charged. No. 43 Third-av., near 10th-st.

DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE FIRE—White and Red Flannels, plain and twilled, Ginghams, Linens, Table Cloths, Muslins, Bed Ticks, Bishop Lawns, Black Silks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS, Nos. 83 and 84 Catharine-st.

50,000 YARDS TAPESTRY CARPETINGS from 5s. Also an immense assortment of Ingrains and Three-Ply, just purchased at the recent auction sales. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand-st. corner Chrystie.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 324 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, sleeves, [illegible] considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 5s. 6d. per pair.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY.—This season of distress invests reports of relief with more than ordinary interest. The returns from each of the 321 sections are minute and comprehensive, detailing the case of every family assisted, with the aggregate results. The labor performed by the visitors, if undertaken by reports, would appear incredible. If acknowledgments are due the benevolent for means of relieving the distressed, gratitude not less sincere is merited by the visitors, for their gratuitous self-sacrificing labors.

The most obvious fact in the returns, is the sudden increase of the dependent list. In January nearly three times as many persons were aided, as in the corresponding month of any preceding year. This result, obtained through the rigid discriminations and exact returns of the system, affords no unfair indication of the ratable increase of destitution by the revuls ons of the times.

The next striking development is in the classes of persons relieved. Most of the needy usually consist of unskilled male and female laborers, chiefly of foreign birth. The commercial depression, and decrease of employment among mechanical and manufacturing branches of industry, have conspired to produce—not a new class of the indigent, for our records always show such—but to augment their numbers greatly beyond the aggregate of former years. Hence, 1,000 mechanic families, &c. numbering 5,000 persons; 785 sewing women, mostly with families, and about 500 families of humbler occupation, but of sober, moral and in some instances of religious character, in all more than 3,000 families of these interesting classes, who had been overtaken by poverty, were aided during the month, with all the secrecy and delicacy which sympathy for misfortune inspires. Such facts afford another practical refutation of the fallacy, that this charity did not and could not reach the respectable classes of the poor.

Another, and not less interesting feature of the operations, consists in the efforts of the visitors for the social and moral improvement of the relieved. In no previous Winter has there been greater success in this direction. Adversity, the only school in which some will learn wisdom, is now giving point and force to many salutary lessons, not only of social thrift, but of higher import, which there is reason to believe will not soon be forgotten.

The visitors uniformly attest that this long tried and well adjusted system of relief is adequate to any emergency likely to arise, if supported and allowed unmolestedly to maintain an unswerving adherence to its own principles. Their chief embarrassments and difficulties, they say, have been occasioned by the outside Relief Committees. These movements, by stirring up the pauperism of the City from its foundations, and exciting expectations of relief, which could not in the nature of things, and should not in the majority of cases be realized, have directly tended to defeat all judicious charity. Thousands of persons have thus been thrown upon this Association, and on the community, irrespective of their deserts or actual need. The visitors, in numerous sections, have consequently been overwhelmed with an unappeasable applicants—many of whom did not know until told that they were poor enough to need aid, and probably would not have sought it unless stimulated to do so—while others who were able to struggle on without assistance relaxed their exertions for self-support, and threw themselves on gratuitous relief. Nothing, certainly, was further from the design or anticipation of the excellent persons engaged in those movements than such results; and they are kindly referred to, not for criticism, but to guard against a recurrence of measures which all experience shows will be productive of greater evil than good. The charity of a great city cannot be safely trusted to efforts born of excitement, and managed by impulse. The fear is, that the seeds of pauperism will thus be broadcast; and finding all that is congenial to their growth among the foreign poor which here abound, incorrigible mendicity—such as is the curse of European cities, will take too deep root for after years to eradicate.

The following is a summary of the labors of the past month:

Number of families relieved	11,108 00
Number of persons relieved	49,858 00
Number of visits	18,771 00
Expended and appropriated since Jan. 1	$30,359 17

With due allowance for exaggerated statements of poverty which may have appeared, it is still a painful fact that the destitution amongst us is beyond precedent, and probably without a parallel in the country. Its increase is indicated by the following figures. In November this Association relieved 962 families; in December, 4,179; in January, 11,108, against 4,109 in January, 1854. The number of the dependent now, without repetition, on the books of the Association, is nearly *four times greater* than in all the charitable and criminal institutions in charge of the Ten Governors, and in those of the Emigrant Department, combined.

By order of the Board. R. M. HARTLEY, Sec'y.

In connection with the foregoing facts, the undersigned Finance Committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, would respectfully state:

That voluntary contributions without appeal have thus far enabled the Association to meet the importunity for relief which the present distress has thrown upon it. It was hoped the stream of charity would have uninterruptedly flowed on until this wide-spread calamity was overpast. But they are constrained to report a sudden diminution of receipts while destitution augments. As the poor exhaust their reserved funds without the means of renewing them, poverty-stricken dependents must correspondingly increase. Greater want appears not yet to have done its worst. No subjects are now more numerous than in any former part of the Winter; and there is sadness in the certainty of their steady increase day by day until some adequate cause brings permanent relief.

On this brief statement of facts, the undersigned rest their appeal. In former years, the relief did not fall off more than ten per cent. in March, nor more than twenty-five per cent. in April. The Treasury is now so nearly exhausted that no other appropriation cannot be made. Meanwhile, the Almshouse agents ... cash expenditure for out-door relief does not exceed one thousand dollars—less than half the outlay in the same time by this Charity in some Wards. It is too late for remedial schemes. Delay aid, and thousands suffer. Their necessities evidently stand first in order, and first in urgency and obligation; and there is no escape from responsibility. All must give, though they have given before, even more than they can spare—or suffering and starvation appear inevitable.

JAMES BROWN,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, } Finance Committee.
A. R. WETMORE,
THOMAS DENNY,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL, LESSEE.

ITALIAN OPERA.—FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, will be performed Donizetti's Grand Opera in 4 acts, of
LA FAVORITA.
First appearance of the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto
SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI.
The renowned Baritone,
SIGNOR CESARE BADIALI.
And
SIGNOR LORINI.

Leonora, (The King's Favorite,) Signorina Felicita Vestvali.
Inez, (Her Confident,)......Signora Avogadro.
Fernando, (A young Novice of the Convent of St. James,)......Signor Lorini.
Balthazar, (Superior of the Convent)......Signor Coletti.
Alfonso, (King of the Castile)......Signor Cesare Badiali.
Don Gaspar, (The King's Minister)......Signor Quinto.

Chorus of Courtiers, Guards, Monks, Pages, Pilgrims, Attendants, Ladies of the Court, Spanish Maidens, &c.

The new and beautiful Scenery is painted by Signor ALLEGRI.

Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commence at 8 o'clock. The Box-office will be open at the Academy of Music, for subscription and securing seats, daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.; also, at BERRY & GORDON'S, No. 297 Broadway.

REDUCTION AND REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle......ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle......FIFTY CENTS.
Gallery......TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Secured Choice Seats (To be secured in the day-time only)......FIFTY CENTS.

Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 PERSONS, ACCORDING TO LOCATION, from $6 to $30.

SUBSCRIBERS' SEASONS OF TWELVE NIGHTS EACH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For 12 nights (seats secured)......[illegible]

Coachmen will drive to the Opera, through 14th-st., by Irving-place; and returning for their company, through 14th-st., down Irving-place.

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, the celebrated Tenor, will make his debut on Monday evening, March 5.

On SATURDAY EVENING, March 3,
Grand Oratorio.
STABAT MATER, by ROSSINI.
PRAYER FROM MOSE IN EGYPT.
Selection of the Prophet, Meyerbeer, etc., etc.
FIRST REGULAR SACRED CONCERT DURING LENT.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1855, on which occasion will be given, selections from Rossini's STABAT MATER, Meyerbeer's LE PROPHETE, and the PRAYER FROM MOSE, by the whole strength of the Italian Opera Company, the Grand Orchestra and Grand Chorus.
Conductor......MAX MARETZEK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes, Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats may be secured without extra charge. Full particulars will be duly announced.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—IN AID OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES, at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1855. The following distinguished Artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:

Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART,
Mme. OSCAR COMETTANT,
Signor BERNARDI,
Signor RAPETTI,
Herr CHARLES WELS,
Mr. FRANKLIN BASSFORD,
Mr. SANDERSON.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Grand Duet on "William Tell," piano and violin, Mr. Rapetti and Mr. Wels......Osborne and De Beriot.
2. Aria, from the Opera "Le Chalet," Signor Bernardi......Adam.
3. "The Wandering Heart," song for high Soprano, Mrs Georgiana Stuart......Wels.
4. "La Chasse du jeun Henri," Overture for piano, Mr. Bassford......Gottschalk.
5. Tyrolienne nel Opera, "Betly," Mme. Oscar Comettant......Donizetti.
6. Duet of the Opera "Belisario," Mrs. Stuart and Sig. Bernardi......Donizetti.
7. Grand Duo Concertante on airs of "Norma," for two pianos, Messrs Wels and Bassford......Wels.

PART II.

1. "Coronation March," from the "Prophet," arranged and performed by Mr. Sanderson, his first appearance in public......Meyerbeer.
2. Violin Solo......Mr. Rapetti.
3. Duet of the Opera "Rigoletto," Mme. Oscar Comettant and Sig. Bernardi......Verdi.
4. The Æolian Harp, } Composed and performed by..C. Wels.
5. Galop di Bravura, }
6. Grand Scene and Aria, from "Der Freischutz," "Before my eyes beheld him," Mrs. Georgiana Stuart......Weber.
7. Grand Duet, for two pianos, Messrs. Bassford and Wels......Bassford.

Conductor......Mr. CHARLES WELS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets one dollar—to be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. HALL & SON, BASSFORD & BROWER, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and at the door.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, and every evening this week, "a new piece," entitled the
TWO POMPEYS.

Pompey, No. 1	R. Bishop Buckley.
Pompey, No. 2	W. Percival.
Sally White	Miss S. Blecker.
Dinah	T. S. Waddleton.
Jeff Cole	J. J. Mullen.
Smith	J. A. Lonsdale.
Waiter	E. Carroll.

&c. &c.

Preceding the piece, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY, The Great New-York Play,
THE UPPER TEN AND LOWER TWENTY.
Mr. Burton in his own original part of Crookpoodle. Mr. H. Jordan, first time in Zeke Ripsheart, Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. Fisher, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Holman, &c.
And the very laughable Farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
TOMORROW—The Black Swan will appear, with The Fillibuster, and The Spitfire.
FRIDAY—The Serious Family and The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, will be acted the new play, in five acts, entitled
CIVILIZATION.
Hurralo..Mr. E. L. Davenport | Hortense......Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
MY AUNT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Feb. 27, will be presented the Comedy of
THE BUSYBODY.
Sir Francis Gripe......Blake | Miranda......Mrs. Hoey.
Marplot......Lester | Isabinda......Mrs. Conover.
To conclude with the Farce of
A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Increased success of the intensely interesting drama, played here 86 nights to such crowded houses. THIS (Tuesday, Feb. 27) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with all the original scenery, music, panorama, &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the new piece ICHABOD CORK, the Spanish Troubadour, &c. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

NIBLO'S—SATURDAY, March 3.—GRAND CONCERT. M'LLE CAROLINE LEHMANN respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will give a Grand Concert at Niblo's on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, assisted by eminent artists. Tickets $1. May be had at the music-stores. Particulars in future advertisements.

BILLIARDS!—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO JOSEPH N. WHITE, by his friends and well-wishers, previous to his departure from this City. A match of 1,000 points will be played "round the table," by "JOE," assisted by three of the most celebrated players in New-York, WM. LAKE, RALPH BENJAMIN and BARNEY CRYSTAL. The above match will take place at the "Eureka Billiard Saloon," corner of Mercer and Grand-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1855. Playing to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, to be had at the principal Billiard Saloons and the door.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.—TYNDALE DE VERE, LL. D., will deliver a lecture on political economy, or the science which teaches how riches are produced and used. Subjects—*Production, Productive Services, Wages and the Reform Systems of St. Simon, Fourier, Owen, Louis Blanc, &c.*—on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; can be obtained at the usual places.

PICTORIAL LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. BANVARD will give a lecture on *The Lands of the Bible*, illustrated by a series of beautiful paintings, in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Tabernacle, 2d-av., opposite Astor-place, THIS EVENING, and in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, cor. of 5th and South 5th-sts., Williamsburg, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission for gentlemen 25 cents. Ladies 12½. Children free.

SINGING SISTERS.—Those charming vocalists, the Misses HALL, so favorably known throughout the country as the Four Singing Sisters, will give one of their highly popular entertainments at the Brooklyn Institute, THIS EVENING. As this is the only quartette of ladies in the country, this fact of itself will, no doubt, secure them a good house. Their concerts have given universal satisfaction, and we bespeak for them, on this occasion, an appreciative audience.

SINGING SISTERS.—The Misses HALL, (four in number,) known as the Singing Sisters, will give a concert at the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Concord and Washington-sts., Brooklyn, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 27th inst. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.
HENRY WOOD, } Proprietors.
GEO. CHRISTY,

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on Exhibition.

THE TURF.

THE WELL-KNOWN HORSE WILD IRISHMAN—That now stands ready to run any horse, mare or gelding, in the world, one, two and three miles, and repeat, is now in the stable of his owner, at the Red House, Harlem. There is also ELEN BATEMAN and LITTLE FLORA, owned by the proprietor of the Red House, Harlem.
WM. A. BROWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—*Sir*: The late melancholy occurrence that took place at Stanwix Hall, No. 579 Broadway, may have led some persons to suppose that it is the resort for Bargamen. This is not so. It is one of the most respectable saloons in our City, and conducted by gentlemen who [illegible] such men. They cater to please and satisfy the wants of respectable citizens and them only. The reputation of Messrs. Dean & Dougle is too well known, and appreciated, to receive any permanent injury from the [illegible] visit of rowdies on last Saturday night. The character of this saloon for order and quietness, during the week, and the fact that it is never opened on the Sabbath, is deservedly esteemed by those living in its vicinity, while the hundreds who visit it daily, bear testimony to the excellence of its accommodations. The proprietors have on hand and serve out nothing but the very best of liquors, oysters, &c. We need not say that they are not accountable for the late disturbance. The same ruffians, who ... that place, would have done it anywhere else. They were ejected as soon as possible, and no one would have desired to have expelled the saloon.

The location of this saloon is central and pleasant; the provisions and liquors of the first quality; the attendance ... polite and satisfactory; the rooms ... and commodious.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] Monday, Feb. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible] within our former range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	10¼	10¾
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered and are in active request at improved prices. The day's business includes [illegible] bbls. We quote: [illegible]

Canadian was purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat being still scarce and held above the limits of buyers, is inactive. [illegible]

HAY—Some 500 bales River found buyers at Saturday's prices.

HOPS—Are selling very slowly at [illegible] for last year's crop, ℔ ℔. The stock is fair, but the demand is slack.

IRON—The market is inactive at nominally the same quotations.

LEAD—We have only to report a sale of Spanish, in bond for export, at $5 ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate request at previous figures.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is plenty and heavy, with sales of 900 bbls. at [illegible] ℔ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine still tends downward. [illegible]

OILS—Whale and Sperm are stiffly held, but are very quiet. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is very firm, with sales of 850 bbls., at $13 87½@$13 50 for old Mess and new Prime; [illegible]

RICE—Is in moderate demand, and firm at [illegible] for good to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 220 boxes Castile disposed of on private terms.

SUGARS—The market is pretty active and steady, the day's sales consisting of about 1,000 hhds., mostly New-Orleans at [illegible]; with Cuba at [illegible]

TALLOW—Prime is saleable and steady at 12c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at [illegible] cash, ℔ gallon, closing at the inside rate,—being a further reduction.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 900 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; 300 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 500 bales of Cotton, at [illegible] ℔ ℔, and small lots of other articles at former figures. For London, the shipments included 60 bales Deer Skin, at 25s.; and 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For a French port, there were taken 7,000 bushels Corn in ships' bags, at 9c. ℔ bushel. For other ports, nothing new transpired, and rates were unchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the new School-house in 17th-st. is now completed and ready for the reception of pupils. Parents and guardians are invited to send their children for examination and classification. The Principals of the various departments will be in attendance, for this purpose, from 9 to 3 o'clock. The public ceremonies of the opening of the school will take place at the school house on the 13th day of March, [illegible] at 2 o'clock P. M., when several addresses will be delivered, and other interesting exercises will take place. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN De LAMATER, JEREMIAH E. CARY, E. C. WANDELL. } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1855.

$10—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—No. 300 Broadway.—Mr. DOLBEAR teaches Bookkeeping in a manner as practised by the best commercial houses in actual business. [illegible]

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, [illegible]

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Applications to be made at his residence, No. [illegible] Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 155 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FINANCIAL.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, ($250,000 due 1st January, 1855) who have not heretofore reported their names and residence, are hereby notified [illegible] JAMES FORSYTH, at Troy, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated Feb. 7, 1855.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. D. LEWIS, Comptroller.

THE LOAN OF THE CITY OF WHEELING FOR $100,000, originally negotiated with the Messrs. [illegible] falling due on the 1st of March next, will be paid, principal and interest, on presentation of the bonds at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

JAMES PAUL, Mayor of Wheeling.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—[illegible] of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. [illegible]

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—All City Banks taken at par; [illegible] EVANS, Clothier, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused or in transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 40 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—I am now receiving a new supply of the best quality of Red Ash Coal, which I am delivering [illegible]

PETER CLINTON.

COAL—COAL.—A cargo of coal, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near DeKalb-av. House three stories, basement and sub-cellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and stoop; gas fixtures, kitchen range, &c. It is very well built and in complete order.—26 by 36 on parlor floor—[illegible]. Lot 25 by 100. Price $4,600. Cash $1,600. Inquire of WEEKS & SMITH, Fulton-st., next door to Atlantic Bank, or of THOS. W. FIELD, No. 217 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—On the bank of the Hudson, in the village of Irvington, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country; one hour's ride from the City by railroad; a house and one acre of land with the necessary improvements. Also, four plots of land containing about seven acres each, with 400 feet river front, five minutes' walk from the railroad station at Irvington. Will be sold separately or together. Apply to A. O. JEW-EL, No. 122 West-st., where maps of land can be seen.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—12 minutes' walk from South Ferry. A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 4 pantries; marble mantels, ornamental cornices, and gas throughout; pleasantly situated in an improved neighborhood, No. 126 Warren-st., near Hoyt. Terms easy, will be sold low. Apply to ROBT. H. FALL, No. 60 Wall-st., basement, or on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situate No. 26 Prince-st., near Myrtle-av.; one 2½-story and basement brick house 22x25 feet, with extension back 15 feet, all well built and in good order; lot 22x100 feet; good grape arbor. Price, $3,000, $1,800 mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

Also, cottages for sale with one or more lots.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The two four-story brick houses, corner of Greenwich-av. and 11th-st., will be sold at a bargain. The above offers superior inducements for an investment. Terms easy, and good for about $1,000. Also, a farm of 105 acres in Rockland County for sale, or exchange for City property. Apply to

H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 60 Corlears-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, new-built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 223 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brownstone-front house No. 15 West 23d-st., built by the owner in the best manner; also, of house, 22x50. Also, the new three-story brick house, just completed, situated on Lexington-av., first house above 23d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; size of house, 22x46. Price $8,000. Terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No. 15 West 23d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement mastic front brick houses, situate at the corner of Lee-av. and Rodney, (and adjoining) Brooklyn; 10 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, ovens, under-cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.—Two handsome houses, three-story, basement and counter cellar, high stoops and balconies. Excellent neighborhood. Nos. 19 and 21 41st-st., adjoining brown-stone houses, between Broadway and 6th-av., with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 505 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 35th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 135 West 31st-st.

JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,000; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story and basement brown stone-front houses, 20 by 55, [illegible] with all the modern improvements; situated Nos. 45 and 47 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 50—next door.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Nos. 91, 93 and 95 State-st., three-story, brick houses, [illegible] near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 226 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On easy terms. A neat, desirable Brick House, with all modern improvements, built by owner for own use, with flower garden in front, in a good locality. Apply, or address, to J. MULLAN, No. [illegible] 9th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

BUILDING FOR SALE.—The new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. Application to be made at the Central Bank, No. 35 Chambers-st.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE RARITAN.—An elegant house, lately built with the best materials, and filled in with brick. 2½ miles from the New-Brunswick depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. With the property will be sold the furniture, a carriage, a farm wagon, &c. A photographic view of the place can be seen at the office of the subscriber. Also, thirteen lots in the city of Newark, some thirty feet wide, which will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden, in fine order, and fruit in great abundance. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, ice-house, barn, stable and shed, all in excellent order. The place is in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and elegant residences on the Hudson River, of which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. [illegible] There is a cottage containing 12 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings, [illegible] Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Consisting of a fine house, 54 feet by 40 feet, with wing of about 30 feet by 20, and 25½ acres of land. The property is situated about one mile south of the town of Pittsfield, on the main road to Lenox, and is in a neighborhood which for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed. On the property there is a lake well stocked with fish; also, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. E. MOREWOOD, No. 11 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant country residence, situated in Guilford, one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in Connecticut; a well-built, handsome stone house, conveniently arranged, [illegible] situated in a lot of about two acres, with barn, &c., surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house was built in 1851. Price $4,000. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 11 acres of land, about 5 minutes' walk from the depot. House 45x40 containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depot Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 203 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached, very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, with fine river views and scenery, with ten acres of land; about two miles from the Hudson Railroad Depot at Fishkill. Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Matteawan, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new Gothic cottage, seven rooms, attic and cellar. Rent $250; possession in two weeks. Also a two-story attic and basement cottage with wing, 8 rooms, attic and cellar. Rent $300, from May next, at Astoria, L. I. Also $10,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and three sums of $1,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A finished and very desirable country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I.; 240 acres of land and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic; with furnace, bath; pump of spring water in first and second story; neat two-story cottage at the gate, and farmer's house; with stables, granary, poultry-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The carriage-house and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm; and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the gate; and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—And 14 acres of land, handsomely located on the Harlem River, at King's Bridge, 13 miles from New-York, with an elegant cottage house, 35x36 feet, with an extension in the rear, containing 12 rooms. The situations are very accessible, one mile from the depot, and only an hour's ride from the City. There is a new barn, ice-house, green-house, &c., and the grounds tastefully laid out, altogether being one of the most desirable suburban retreats now offering for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 3 Nassau-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—To close an estate, the following property in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York:

The 3-story and attic dwelling house in good condition, No. 141 Madison-st., now renting for $700 per year.

The 2-story frame house, No. 7 Birmingham-st.

The 2-story frame house, No. 9 Birmingham-st.

Possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. F. DAVIS, Executor, No. 63 Walker-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price per lot, $100, payable $4 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

129TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE.—Six lots in 129th-st., near 6th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above lots are beautifully located for improvement. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots in 45th-st., 150 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, left. Three minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold in monthly installments of ten dollars if applied for before March 1, next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

TO FLORISTS—FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.—The extensive Green Houses, [illegible] tank system, pits, frames, &c., appertaining to the late Nursery of WINTER & Co., in the village of Flushing, L. I. Terms moderate. The stock for sale very low. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 128 West [illegible]; or on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Flushing.

GABRIEL WINTER.

5TH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four story brick house, No. [illegible] 5th-av., [illegible] will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also the three-story double-tenement brick house, [illegible] 13th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two new 3 story modern brick houses on north side of Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st.; replete with every convenience. Lots 24½ by 100 feet, besides courtyards of 12 feet. Corner, $7,000; adjoining, $6,500. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 6th-st., $7,500; No. 117 South 5th-st., $7,000; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,000; South 9th-st., $4,000. Cottages from $2,000 to $4,000, on easy terms. T. COCKCROFT, Land Office, No. 71 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,000. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,600. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 30 feet by 22, built by day's work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields, nearly all has been thoroughly manured and under-drained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to

HALL & CALBOW, No. 280 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6 acres, with a front of about 350 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., it is perhaps not surpassed; no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

JOB MAGIE.

RARE CHANCE.—I have Land in Illinois for sale or exchange. Any one having a surplus or inactive stock of books, paper-hangings, drugs, jewelry, furniture, dry goods or merchandise of almost any description, or desire to close up remnant of stock, have now an opportunity to do so. These lands are located in a rich and one of the most populous Counties in the State, railroad all the way, and near a prosperous city of 12,000 inhabitants. I can be found at No. 11 Merchants' Hotel, Courtlandt-st.; if not in, leave name and number of location, and I will call on you.

DESIRABLE VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Flushing, L. I., recently finished, with grounds handsomely laid out, and immediate possession can be had, $1,000 only required in cash, and the balance on mortgage of the property, or other good mortgages will be taken. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, at A. H. Muller & Co.'s, No. 38 Wall-street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new block house and lot, on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 22 miles from New-York City. [illegible] built by days' work, in the best manner, [illegible] Lot 100x125 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 126 West-st., New-York.

FOUR NEW ENGLISH HIGH BASEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE.—Situated on the north side of [illegible]-st., between two railroads, the 3d and 4th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, baths, speaking tubes, bells and dumb waiters. Will be sold at $4,000 cash [illegible] Apply to SAMUEL SPARKS on the premises, house No. 2[illegible], or G. E. & G. SPARKS, No. 69 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Containing fourteen acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, five of which is an apple orchard of young trees in full bearing, and one of the finest in the State; situated in Somerset County, in the village of Flagtown, and near Somerville, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, two and a half hours from New-York. The improvements are a two-story wooden building and out-building, and there is a never failing spring of excellent water near the house. Location one of the most healthy in the State. Price $1,300. One-third cash, and balance on easy terms. For further particulars, apply at No. 24 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 25 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor Morse,)—a desirable location for a country seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to

H. & J. CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Farm near Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., within view of the Hudson River, consisting of thirteen acres, a good house with outbuildings. The place is well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to A. SPENCE, No. 20 Wall-st.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED HOUSES FOR SALE—In desirable locations in Brooklyn and vicinity, varying in price from $1,500 to $20,000. Persons desirous of purchasing or selling Real Estate, are invited to call and examine our register. COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Five Lots of Ground in Bergen-st., east side, next to Court-st. These lots are 25x100 each, well situated, and a very desirable piece of property for business purposes. They will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire of RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 181 Front-st., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A bay horse, 15½ hands high and a good roadster; also, a chestnut horse 15½ hand high, very stylish under the saddle and in harness, the property of a gentleman leaving the City, to be sold at fair prices. To be seen at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st. Also, a superior tilbury, cheap.

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—With all the fixtures, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of T. PINE, at Sing Sing, or WM. McCORD.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building No. 28 Duane-st., 50 feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, 66 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large and commodious double house, two stories and attic high with wing attached, well finished inside, with marble mantels and a piazza extending the whole front of the building, situated on 8th-av., opposite 70th-st., together with about six acres of ground. The premises comprise a large garden tastefully laid out with rosebushes and a variety of other flowers; and currants, gooseberries and raspberries in abundance, and a fine strawberry bed, and otherwise well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery; also a large orchard of apple trees. There is a fine carriage-house, stable, ice-house and wood-house. The 3d-av. cars run to 86th-st. and some of the Harlem R. R. trains stop at 79th-st. It is very convenient to the City and very desirable to any gentleman wishing to live in the country and attend to business in the City every day. Rent $1,000. Inquire on the premises or of B. MAXTUN, No. 76 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE AND LAND TO LET OR LEASE—About three-quarters of an acre of ground, upon which is a two-story house, a neat small but commodious barn and other out-houses, fruit trees, an excellent well, &c., &c. The soil is free from stones and is very fertile. For further particulars inquire of S. N. DELANO, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., or A. DELANO, No. 110 Broad-st., Newark N. J., or on the premises, which are within three minutes' walk of the depot of the M. & E. R. R. Co., at Millburn, Essex Co. N. J.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The 3-story house No. 69 Irving-place; possession immediately if required. Can be seen from 11 o'clock to 3. The carpets, oil cloths, and pier-glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 16th-st., or No. 11 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story, attic and basement house, No. 126 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., one of the pleasantest situations on Brooklyn Heights. The house will be rented with or without the furniture, for one or four years. Apply on the premises, or to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 84 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—From the first of May, the dwelling part of a house in 5th-av. near 14th-st., to a private family, who will be willing to board the present occupants at a moderate rate. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address H. L., Union square Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 54 Franklin-st., near Broadway, with passage way from rear of lot to Cortlandt-alley. Rent $1,100 per annum, repairs and Croton tax. Apply, from 1 to 3 P. M., to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 8 Nassau-st., 3d story.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two story attic and basement dwelling house, No. 16 Wooster-st., in good order. Satisfactory references required. Apply to

THURBER BAILEY, No. 61 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET.—Pleasantly located at No. 23 Lexington-av., a few doors above 20th-st. Can be seen from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 28 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—With immediate possession, a first class four story dwelling-house, No. 75 [illegible]-st., with all the modern improvements, for one or more years. Apply to JAMES H. THORN, No. 160 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—The two-story and attic house corner of South Third and Third-streets, well finished, with marble mantels, high basement and under-cellar. Apply to F. LUQUEER, Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 60 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Situated on the East River, at the foot of 86th-st., with a large stable, several acres of land, and a good garden. The place is of easy access by the City Railroads, and would be a convenient residence throughout the year. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to E. JONES, No. 9 Nassau-place.

MORRISANIA—MORRISANIA.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MORRISANIA.—The public who are in want of a residence out of the City, can be accommodated by applying to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, or at No. [illegible] Cherry-st., between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. Price of houses from $1,600 to $6,000. Terms reasonable. Rent of houses from $200 to $400 per annum.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family without children, No. 37 West 28th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., consisting of front and back parlors on the second floor with pantries between, and one bedroom adjoining, one bedroom on third floor, and back basement, with privilege of bath. Hot and cold water and gas throughout the house. For particulars, inquire as above.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family, the second-story of a new brick house, in Carlton-av., Brooklyn, consisting of front and back parlor with marble mantels and folding doors, two bedrooms and large back basement, gas in the house. Apply to No. 3 Broad-st., New-York, third-story.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The front basement, the back room and bedroom on the first floor, one bedroom in the attic, with other privilege of the house No. 50 Vandam-st. Immediate possession given. Rent $15 per month. Inquire at No 128 Canal-st.

TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET—With large garden, fruit trees, &c. Inquire on the premises, No. 4 Hoboken-avenue, Bergen Five Corners, or at No. 377 Greenwich-st., New-York. Stages pass the door from Hoboken and Jersey City.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 26 Murray-st. Alterations will be made to suit business purposes. Apply, from 1 to 2 P. M., to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 8 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, No. 41 Walker-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, N. Y.—A convenient 2-story house, with wing, 30 by 43 feet deep, with the necessary out-buildings, between one and two acres of land, all in good repair; location healthy, no mistake. Apply to JESSE PURDY, near the premises, or to WM. F. BROOKS, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York. The furniture is for sale.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November, in 4th-av., above 20th-st., in very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No. 454 Post-office.

FARM TO LET.—Situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, about 20 miles from New-York, near the Harlem Railroad, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, two good apple orchards, house, barn, &c. Possession given first of April. Apply to

JOHN ALSTYNE, No. 62 Wall-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—The 3d, 4th and 5th, in the large brown stone building, No. 466 Broadway, will be rented as a whole or separately, at a low rate, for a term of years. Apply at VANDERBILT BROTHERS, Clothiers, No. 469 Broadway.

LARGE BASEMENT TO LET, NO. 202 FULTON-ST.—A first rate stand for wholesale or retail business of any kind. It is light and dry, and has a spacious entrance; also a number of offices in the same building. Apply as above.

WM. HINTON.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices, communicating by folding-doors, on the first floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—With immediate possession, at No. 117 Fulton-st., N. Y. It is an excellent location for business. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to

ANDREW EADIE, No. 117 Fulton-st.

FOUR 3-STORY HOUSES TO LET—In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent $300. Apply to JAS. BUCKLEY, No. 181 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—The lofts of No. 4 Park-row, directly opposite the Astor House, separately if desired. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 9 Bond-st. Possession given, if required, on the 1st of April. Also a portion of the furniture for sale. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LAWYERS.—PART OF AN OFFICE TO LET—Second floor. No. 76 Nassau-st.

FINE LODGE-ROOM AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 533 Broadway, cor. 13th-st. Inquire of ARCHIBALD WIGHT, on the premises.

ONE WINDOW AND COUNTERS TO LET—At No. 343 Broadway. Also, part of the basement and cellar. Apply on the premises to GEORGE LAMBERT.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Situated at No. 22 Cherry-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts., on the 2nd-floor, has four large windows on the front, and fitted up with shelves and counters with drawers. Rent reasonable to a good tenant, as the fixtures will be sold cheap. Apply as above.

WORK SHOPS TO LET—With steady steam power and shafting, ready for operating, heated with steam; the very best light and pleasant situation on the corner of Broome and Mercer-sts. Apply on the premises to WM. GALE & SON.

WORKSHOP TO LET.—A 3-story workshop, well lighted on three sides. Rent low. A lease will be given if required. Inquire of HANDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., corner of Bowery.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.—The boot and shoe store to let with the dwelling part of No. 326 2d-av. Possession in March. Also, the dwelling No. 64 Bond-st., corner of the Bowery; large room on first floor and six on each of the others; would answer for business purposes; possession now. Also, for sale or lease, the first class four-story brown stone house No. 35 East 22d-st. Also, a pew in Dr. Potts' Church, University-place. Inquire at No. 27 East 22d-st., before 10 and after 3 o'clock, or at No. 40 William-st., at 1 o'clock.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 38 and 40 Frankfort-st., will be rented with steam power, boilers, [illegible] Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 38 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., [illegible] No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.—No. 410 Broadway; the store and dwelling No. 45 Chambers-st.; the store No. 62 Lispenard-st.; a store, dwelling and basement No. 125 Chambers-st.; also, a large room at No. 412 Broadway. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, back room and basement of No. 36 Maiden-lane; 2d story of No. 87 Fulton-st., and store No. 141 Nassau-st. Inquire at No. 83 Fulton-st.

STORES TO LET.—Those desirable new stores northeast corner Broadway and 31st-st., with dwellings above. Possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE AND TWO LARGE BASEMENTS TO LET—Corner of John and William-sts. Inquire at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 47 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 31st and 32d-sts., North River, from one to fifty horse-power to let, with spacious, well lighted room. Apply on the premises, or at No. 22 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With large and small rooms well lighted, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAM'L J. SIGLER, Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 152 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Rooms to let with steam power. Inquire at the Columbian Iron Foundry, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 40 Ann-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip. And also a further dividend of twenty per cent. payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of

JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 61 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1855.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 51 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855.

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement ... $2,546,281 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies	$662,081 95	
For interest	138,185 [illegible]	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	36,350 19	
For annuities	2,029 61—	814,129 92
		$3,360,410 [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,646 75	
Paid surrendered policies	37,261 29	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,369 19	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	60,677 64	
Paid annuities	1,391 45	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	82,923 22—	500,267 [illegible]
Total assets		$2,860,677 [illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	65,187 87
Bonds and mortgages	2,439,119 94
Fire insurance account	526 04
Deferred Premium account	35,262 25
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid	36,350 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes	4,270 50
Due from agents	67,986 [illegible]
	$2,860,677 [illegible]

Losses unpaid		$34,300 00
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854		19,683,827 34
Amount issued in the 12th year		4,720,650 00
		$24,361,437 34
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,457,344 00	
Surrendered	440,700 00	
Dead	300,950 00—	2,198,994 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855		$22,162,[illegible] 34

No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854		7,2[illegible]
Issued during the 12th year		1,[illegible]
		8,[illegible]
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	5[illegible]	
Surrendered	[illegible]	
Dead	97—	[illegible]
Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855		8,110
Increase in amount at risk for the year		$2,521,705 00
Increase for the year in policies		745 00
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	[illegible]	
	818	
Decrease in seven year policies	73—	745

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct.

G. GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd H. M'Curdy,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Gouv'r M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Red'n G. Moulton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
William Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,
Joseph B. Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
[illegible]	John M. Stuart,	John F. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
[illegible]	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W. Smith Brown,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 26, 1855. }

THE UNDERSIGNED—In their Statement to the Public under date of 10th January, representing the Capital to be only impaired to the extent of 25 per cent., based said representation upon losses then known to the Trustees, say $110,000. Since that date additional losses, amounting to nearly one quarter of a million, have been reported, thus more than absorbing the entire Capital of the Company. Under these circumstances the Trustees have determined that the Company go into liquidation, and therefore request all persons having claims against the Company to present the same, and policy holders to cancel their policies.

ARTHUR LEARY, L. B. WYMAN, J. H. SMITH, } Finance Committee.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Hitt,	F. W. Meyer,
Shepard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John R. Arthur,
C. E. Milnor,	T. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Stimson,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. A. [illegible],	Fred. B. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. E. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hedden,	John J. Haines,	Theo. McNamee,
L. F. Morton,	Barthol'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.

WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. OSBORNE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, January 1, 1855.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of [illegible]		[illegible]
Premiums received during the year	$164,212 [illegible]	
Interest received during the year	12,[illegible]	
Annuities received during the year	2,361 [illegible]	
Dividends due to Policy-holders and Stockholders	12,[illegible] 77	
Acceptances in payment of a loan	[illegible]	
Premiums deferred	4,[illegible]	
Interest accrued	5,[illegible] 75	
Office Furniture	1,400 00	
		232,460 72
		$404,307 [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid	40,294 00	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, Reinsurance, &c.	38,[illegible]	
Dividends on Capital	7,000 00	
		74,[illegible]
		$330,[illegible] 14

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$168,315 15
Cash in Bank and on hand	8,[illegible]
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. Interest	115,578 [illegible]
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission	27,001 73
Deferred Premiums	4,[illegible]
Accrued Interest	5,[illegible] 75
Office Furniture	1,400 00
	$330,[illegible] 14

The Directors have, after reserving the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($226,299 05,) over and above the Capital of $100,000, declared a Dividend of Interest, of six per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared January, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, No. 149 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Burdell,	Joseph Petit,
Cyrus Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonson,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Osborn,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Snyden, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
R. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Sanson,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Roumage,	Samuel Osborne,
S. W. Moore,		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Obell,	A. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES,

No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway, and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD OR NO PAY.

J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] March, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] Harlem Railroad [illegible] parcels of which the said tract is composed, [illegible] Deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry P. [illegible], deed dated the 25 day of May, 1852, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber [illegible] of deeds, [illegible]; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. [illegible], recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber [illegible] of deeds, [illegible]; James Williams and wife to Ernest F. Humbold, deed dated 24th April, 1852, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; [illegible] Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated [illegible]; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated [illegible] December, 1852; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 18, 1857; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and [illegible], containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear. As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, so inviting, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of sale. For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Parties wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to ST. F. Y. Humbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Store No. 65 Pine, corner William-st., TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: $5,000 Flushing Railroad 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, interest payable 1st March and 1st Sept., $1,000 each.

$14,000 7 per cent. bonds of the Southern Michigan Railroad Company, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, $1,000 each.

$14,000 7 per cent. income bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, $1,000 each.

1 80-100 share Michigan Central Railroad Company stock, $100.

100 shares East River Bank, $50 each.

100 shares 8th-av. Railroad stock, $100 each.

10 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 400 Hudson-st., near Horatio, the entire furniture of the family who are removing. It will comprise, in part, of mahogany parlor furniture of every description, including sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes, mahogany and marble-top centre, card, and dining tables, full French rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and hair mattresses, parlor and small curtains, curtains and cornices, cottage and bedroom furniture, glass, table cutlery, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed same day, as possession is to be given on the 1st. of March.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

BY LYMAN & CO.—On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 27, March 1st and 3d, at 7 o'clock.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A very full and attractive Catalogue for each evening.

N. B.—Particular attention given to sales of Private Libraries, Works of Art, &c. Also to Furniture Sales, in the management of which they beg to tender their best services to families contemplating their removals. They have extensive lofts for exhibiting furniture and every description of property when desired.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, March 1, at 7½ (evening,) at the Gallery of the Brooklyn School of Design, No. 8 Court-st., (opposite City Hall) room No. 15—Will be sold without reserve, a few choice modern Oil Paintings and original Pastil Drawings in rich frames. Also, a fine old oil painting of the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. The pastil drawings are considered by connoisseurs to be superior to any ever exhibited in this country. Gallery open for free exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 27 and 28, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M., and also on the day of sale. No further advertisement.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER—Will sell at auction the following desirable property, corner of 6th-av. and 31st-st.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the valuable four-story brick house, with store and basement, which is all fitted up in good style for a store and dwelling, [illegible] The house is 44 feet, with cellar [illegible] Croton to top of house; 7 gas lights in store, and 7 in hall and rooms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of lot, together with the three-story and basement brick house, thereon, No. [illegible] West 24th-st., between 8th and 10th-avs.; lot 20 by 98 feet. House [illegible] feet, furnished in modern style. The lease is from [illegible] C. Moore, having 12 years to run from May 1st, at an annual ground rent of $40, with covenants for 3 renewals for 21 years each.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction the above, a very large and handsome assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, mirrors, carpets and bedding, &c., &c. [illegible] are well worthy the attention of house-keepers and dealers, as the sale is positive and without reserve. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping, or remain on storage until May at a reasonable charge.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., Maddock's, ironstone white granite ware, English yellow, Bristol and Rockwell and glassware; [illegible] the attention of the trade is directed to this sale, as the goods are of a superior quality.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY—Will sell THIS DAY, by auction, a general assortment of household furniture, sofas, mahogany chairs, rocking chairs, sofas, card, centre and other tables; marble-top bureaus, bookcases, French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, carpets, mirrors, oil paintings and engravings, cooking-stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. Sale without regard to weather.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY.—Crockery, glass and China sale—THIS DAY, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 197 Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of white granite ware, coffee, [illegible] glass, rock and common ware, in lots for retailers, on a credit over $50. Sale positive.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, EXPRESS WAGON, RICE, LIQUORS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., cigars, brandy, rum, gin, wines, champagne, teas, coffee, sugars, rice, macaroni, French chocolate, buckwheat, mackerel, herrings, shelled almonds, pickles, hardware, knives, forks, spring balances, whips, riding saddles, harness, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] 1st-av., consisting of [illegible] and contents, kegs, decanters and contents, bar counters and fixtures; beer pumps, teas, coffees, syrups, spices, canisters, &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—THIS DAY, at No. 65 Ann-st., at 10½ o'clock, the remaining stock of the Messrs. Davis, consisting of a great variety of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, bookcases, secretary, office furniture, &c. &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold, in front of Mr. LAING'S store, in the village of Plainfield, N. J., a very valuable Farm of sixty acres, in a fine state of improvement, with beautiful residence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, with out-houses, &c.; fine rolling land; three flourishing orchards, containing every variety of fruit; good well of water and never-failing spring on the land. This is a rare opportunity to invest. Sale positive. Farm situated ten minutes' walk from the Depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Cars will leave from Jersey City Ferry on Wednesday Morning, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1855.—The BANK OF SING SING has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Bank of the Commonwealth as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

my30, '54-law2yTu

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual banker,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

M. M. FULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock of new and second-hand tables, suitable for private or public use. Can be seen at our factory, No. 89 Ann-st. Orders by mail for trimmings and tables promptly attended to.

GRIFFITH & DECKER.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: Average amount of Loans and Discounts [illegible]; Average amount of Specie [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. COE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. WITHERS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WILLIAMSON, President. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible] LEWIS, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Geo. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. S. L. H. Ward, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President. Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Geo. L. Osborn, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible] STRONG, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. A. PLATT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Smith B. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Thomas Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier. Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855. James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. John C. Berge, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. J. L. Halsey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Berthoff, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. D. V. H. BERTHOFF, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas E. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. E. ACLY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. William Dodge, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Shepherd Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. C. E. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier. Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. A. TOOKER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. D. B. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Edward N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Wm. H. Sealy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Thomas S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. Samuel P. Dill, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 26th day of February, 1855. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855: [illegible]; Circulation of the late Union Bank [illegible]; [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBBETS, Cashier. Sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb 19, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. Possessing all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of CONNOLLY & ADAMS, for the purpose of conducting a Tobacco Commission Business at No. [illegible] Front-st.
JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
ROBERT M. ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1855.

Mr. [illegible] C. ADAMS, lately of the firm of Messrs. Patterson, Adams & Co., will be happy to see his old friends at the store of Connolly & Adams, No. [illegible] Front-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN CRAWFORD & BENJAMIN WHITFIELD, retail dry goods merchants, [illegible] dissolved. The [illegible] CRAWFORD hereafter continuing the business on his own account.
JOHN CRAWFORD,
BENJAMIN WHITFIELD.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M. [illegible]
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at [illegible] A. M., stopping at all stations.
UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at [illegible] P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at [illegible] P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. G. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:20 P. M., Mail Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:20 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:30; St. Albans [illegible] and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. [illegible] A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 1st, and $2 25 in 2d class [illegible]. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
C. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M., fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 14
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and brilliant whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. DEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. [illegible] any other route.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burthen,) Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, Feb. [illegible], connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters [illegible] cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Skinner, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 13, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, March 7, and sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, precisely, from Pier No. 37, foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and Mobile consigned to our agents, JAS. CONNOLY & CO., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will succeed the Black Warrior, and sail Monday, March the 26th.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. Skinner, commander, will leave pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—times of marrying [illegible]—and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, [illegible] this important step without first consulting its pages—commentaries on the diseases and medical treatment of females, from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, [illegible]—failure is impossible—value for daily reference [illegible] on spermatorrhea, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment [illegible] the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and diseases [illegible] unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.
N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.
Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 879, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 3 o'clock until 5 P. M.
Office removed from No. [illegible] to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition [illegible]. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also of wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. [illegible]
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC.—[illegible]. Mr. CHICHESTER [illegible] following list of persons [illegible] Brooklyn; Samuel Bowman, No. 3 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; [illegible] New-York; [illegible], No. 101 Wall-st., New-York; [illegible] No. 108 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Estes, No. 132 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York; Isaac Taylor, pilot of steamboat Union, at Fulton Ferry; John E. Johnson, No. 40 Furman-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM ROOT, Sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 108 Wall-st. Price—Bottle, [illegible] cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, it restores the desire to [illegible] the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 13 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances, of persons considered incurable, most of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, [illegible] a cure is certain, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies compared by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. [illegible] Canal-st. [illegible] will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 342 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 11 o'clock, A. M., and 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED.—Even in cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MULLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Mitscherlich, No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious wareroom, No. 483 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz: 6¼ octave, rosewood, $190 to $215; do. 6½, $225 to $250; do. 7 octave, $275 to $300; one grand Piano, $550, cost $900. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $150. [illegible] per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 200 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment very low for cash, or to rent with privilege of purchase.
HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 Third-avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of PETER J. TURNER, one of the assignees of the New-York City Paint Works Company, for his discharge as such assignee.—On reading the petition of PETER J. TURNER, from which it appears that the said petitioner is one of the assignees of the property of the New-York City Paint Works Company, under a certain instrument in writing, duly executed by the said Company, bearing date the 13th day of [illegible]; that the said petitioner has rendered his accounts [illegible] and prays to be discharged from the further performance of the trusts in said assignment created and declared, and from all further responsibility under the same; now on motion of [illegible] attorney for said petitioner, it is ordered that all persons having any interest in the subject matter of said petition, whether as creditors or stockholders of said Company, or otherwise, show cause before one of the Justices of this Court, at their chambers in the new City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 26th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, or such further or other order be made in the premises as to the Court shall seem meet. And it is further ordered, that notice of said petition be given to HARRY FISK and LEVI E. CHATFIELD, co-assignees, by personal service on them of a copy of this order, and to all persons interested therein, by the publication of the same once a week, for three weeks successively, in the Evening Post and New-York Daily Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1855.
ROBERT H. MORRIS.

SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD BAY vs. CRAIG ROBERT BUNCH and CHARLOTTE A., his wife, and HELEN E. CRAIG, against PHILIP BURROWES and CORNELIA [illegible], his wife, [illegible] and others, [illegible] Nostrand, President of the Mechanics' Banking Association in the City of New-York, William Mangan, John McMenomy, Henry Hilton, John Harrison and Elizabeth B. Collins, Executrix, &c.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 133 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. [illegible], 1855.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint above mentioned was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 21st day of February, 1855.
275-law6wTu* T. JAMES GLOVER, Pl'ffs' Atty.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. KEITH and SAMUEL L. KEITH against MOSES L. NOYES.—Summons for money demand on contract, (and with the name of Maynard L. Noyes, as [illegible] in the title.) To MOSES L. NOYES: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1855, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Nassau-st., second office floor, room No. 28, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifty-seven dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 14th day of June, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 14, 1855.
CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
[illegible]-law6wTu* No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PETER V. KING and NATHANIEL W. CHATER against CHARLES MONTGOMERY, —— COSTA and —— COSTA, composing the firm of COSTA HERMANOS, and FREDERICK H. WHITMORE—Summons for Relief—(Com. not serv.)—To CHARLES MONTGOMERY and —— COSTA and —— COSTA, composing the firm of COSTA HERMANOS, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 40 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1855.
LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD EVANS against JAMES RICHARDS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To Mr. JAMES RICHARDS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Nassau-st., second floor, room No. 28, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-three cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. [illegible], 1855.
CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
[illegible]-law6wTu* No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, JOSEPH FRENCH, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1854.
JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of G. NAGLE, Esq., No. [illegible] Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 1, 1854. LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 248 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 68 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA J. KING, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
JOHN MAHER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL D. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 12, 1855.
JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1854. WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1854.
JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 25, 1854.
THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. [illegible] Rivington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.
JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of the RAHWAY STEAM BRICK WORKS, that in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, they are required to present their claims to the undersigned, Receiver of said Rahway Steam Brick Works, appointed by the said Court, at his office, No. 370 Broadway, Newark, New-Jersey, within thirty days from the date of this notice.—Dated Feb. 14, 1855. WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, Receiver.

BONE MANURE.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a very superior article of pure bone dust, warranted [illegible]. Orders received at the Works, [illegible]-st., East River, or at No. 46 Cedar-st., up stairs. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished in the best manner, by [illegible]. A. & G. W. BRADY.

TWO SPARE HORSES FOR SALE.—Also, harness, blankets, sleigh and [illegible] work. Terms easy. Address A. B., Box No. 1,142 Post-Office.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—Lecture by C. W. Elliott.

A historical lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture, the St. Domingo black hero, was delivered last evening at Clinton Hall, before the New-York Mercantile Library Association. It was one of considerable length, elaborately prepared, and listened to with great interest. The lecturer was applauded during his performance, and after he concluded a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to him by the audience.

He began by saying that a sketch of Toussaint L'Ouverture might tend to weaken the bitter prejudices of the whites against the blacks, and also encourage the blacks themselves. Toussaint was a negro who was not ashamed of being black. In the Rebellion in St. Domingo, in 1790, he first became distinguished. He was a full-blooded African, and for fifty years a slave. During all this period he was an obscure man, known only to a few—but those were impressed with his virtues. The Revolution brought out his talents. He threw off the yoke of Spain, and resolved, if possible, to set his people free. He was a friend, however, to the French King Louis, thinking that he favored Emancipation; but Louis was soon beheaded. Napoleon regarded the black General as a rival, and he sent an expedition against St. Domingo. Finally, Toussaint was taken prisoner to France, and he perished in a dungeon. The lecturer was severe in his satire upon Napoleon. He did not believe that he was a friend of liberty. He drew a striking picture of the character of Toussaint, in contrast with that of his Imperial oppressor. He pointed out his eminent qualities as a statesman. A draft of a Constitution for St. Domingo was to be drawn up, in which Toussaint required, first, that there should be no distinction of color recognized. Second, that there should be an established religion. Third, that agriculture should be specially encouraged, and fourth, that commerce should be free. These requirements were those which far-seeing sagacity demanded; they argued his abilities. The negro General always insisted that St. Domingo could not maintain its freedom except the population practice agriculture. Toussaint was a man eminently noted for his rare domestic virtues. He loved home life, yet he did not shrink from the most arduous privations in the service of his countrymen. He was a man without advantages, yet he made himself immortal in a noble manner and in a good cause. His memory will be respected by all mankind, and his deeds recorded with eagerness and delight by all future historians of the progress of the human race.

A Fugitive from Philadelphia—Habeas Corpus—Error in the Governor's Requisition—The Prisoner Delivered Up.

Yesterday afternoon an important hearing took place before the City Judge, in regard to the arrest of a fugitive who escaped from the authorities of Philadelphia several weeks ago. A warrant was issued by Alderman Cooke, of Philadelphia, for the arrest of the accused, and as he had fled to this State, Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, issued a requisition upon Governor Clark. The defendant was secured by the assistance of Officer Marvin, of the Second District Court, and just as Officer Ford was about to leave in the Saturday afternoon train, with his prisoner, a writ of habeas corpus was served upon him, returnable before Judge Stuart yesterday, at 3 P. M. At the hour, the officer and the fugitive appeared before His Honor, and Mr. Spencer opened the case.

The objections of counsel were finally withdrawn, and Judge Stuart ordered the fugitive taken back to Philadelphia. The prisoner stands indicted in that city for swindling a German merchant, named Jacob Gunsenhausen, out of goods to the amount of some $1,000.

Teachers' Association.

This Association held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening; the President, J. H. Fanning, in the Chair. A communication on the Mayor's "Black Book" was read, which expressed fears lest what was nobly designed to correct official delinquencies and public nuisances, might become a public medium for the mere gratification of personal venom, thus inflicting, perhaps, by its published ex-parte statements, great injustice upon the business man, the professional man, or any other citizen. Mr. Brinckerhoff offered a resolution to the effect that the Association take immediate measures to act as a corporate body, under the general law of 1848, for the encouragement of benevolent, literary and scientific associations. Adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to report a plan of organization at the next meeting. An essay on "Teaching," was read by Mr. Geo. H. Haring.

New-York Sketch Club.

A very interesting meeting of this Club took place on Saturday evening, at the rooms of Mr. Hanson, University Buildings. The host of the occasion was the celebrated artist, Joseph Kyle, Esq. Sketches were exhibited by Messrs. Dallas, McLenan, Hart, Cafferty, Wotherspoon, D. C. Hitchcock, Huber, Mrs. Greatorex and others. After supper, speeches were made by Messrs. T. B. Thorpe, W. W. Fosdick, C. Gayler, Cornelius Mathews, DeForrest, &c., &c. A beautiful poem, by Miss Mary F. Kyle, was read to the company. Altogether it was a very pleasant meeting—to be marked, as was the custom of the Romans, with a white stone. Mr. Kyle was fortunate in gathering around him so many friendly faces of distinguished men.

The Malpractice Case—Coroner's Investigation.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Eliza McGovern, (the Demilt Dispensary case, alleged to be an instance of malpractice,) was commenced yesterday at the Coroner's office. Evidence was taken as follows:

Margaret Frawley deposed that she lives at No. 233 East Twentieth-street; recollects going into the room of the deceased frequently during the day (Tuesday) when she was in labor; saw a young physician attending, who came about 9 o'clock; witness was with deceased during the whole of Tuesday night, with the exception of half an hour; the young doctor (student) remained during the whole of that time; after Dr. Longrigg and Dr. Gilligan had left, witness went to get another doctor; did not observe the young doctor make much attempt to deliver deceased; he approached her as often as she called on him, which was only two or three times; did not hear him express any wish for further assistance; cannot say at what hour Dr. Longrigg was sent for; it was early in the night; thinks he was there an hour; deceased had strong pains while Dr. Longrigg was there; she said the doctor was hurting her.

Mr. Burtnell—As counsel for Dr. Longrigg I object to this.

Coroner, (rising and angrily)—Call an officer.

Mr. Burtnell—Oh, you need not do that, I shall leave. If you will listen—

Coroner—No, I shall listen to nothing. I insist on your silence.

Mr. Burtnell then left.

Witness, (in continuation.)—There was no appearance of labor after Longrigg and his friend had left, until she died. Dr. Longrigg called the young doctor twice or three times, asking him if he knew whether it was the head or the feet, (presenting;) the young doctor, on examination, replied he thought it was the feet; Dr. Longrigg continued by the side of the patient a quarter of an hour after that, agreeing with him that it was the feet, the patient saying, "Let me alone, I am done for;" to which Dr. Longrigg replied, "Oh, no, you will do well; you must bear it;" Dr. Longrigg came out soon after, and witness supplied him with water to wash.

Elizabeth Weidell deposed that she lived in same [illegible] with deceased; is married; mother of two children; has often been present during confinements; recollects the case in question.

By Dr. Burtnell, (whispering)—

Coroner—Speak aloud.

Dr. Burtnell—In relation to the vomiting.

Coroner—We will ask her.

[illegible] conversation occurred in the ante-room. The Coroner observing it, went out and returned with Judge [illegible] and Mr. Burtnell, who observed that this was the first time he had ever seen such a proceeding, and [illegible] counsel [illegible] leading questions. He stated his [illegible] to have the papers go to the District Attorney [illegible] the Coroner's jurisdiction in the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] had been rendered by the jury [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] had a right to insist on being present [illegible] by the counsel, [illegible] witnesses. Had there been a Jury present, the Coroner might have proceeded, but this was a mere ex-parte investigation. The verdict indirectly charges Dr. Longrigg with the death of that woman.

Mr. Burtnell—(who made the post mortem)—The verdict is so worded that the District Attorney cannot hold him.

After the lapse of half an hour the Coroner returned, stating that he was no lawyer, and had been to seek proper direction; that he wished the reporter to avoid publication of the proceedings to-day, and that the matter would be resumed on Tuesday morning, when affidavits would be taken.—*Post.*

Insurance Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: The report given by you of the trial of my suit against the Rutgers' Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, before Judge Oakley, is incorrect in several particulars, and as such report warrants the inference that I failed in proving my allegations, I send you the following account, the correctness of which my counsel will vouch for; and I hope you will insert it, as it involves a principle important to all who desire to effect insurance. Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE F. BUNCE.

[The only essential difference between our report of Bunce vs. The Rutgers' Fire Insurance Company and the account which Mr. Bunce sends us with the above note is, that to the decision nonsuiting the plaintiff, with leave to apply to the General Term, without security, to set aside the nonsuit and test the question, Mr. Bunce would have us add certain remarks made by the Judge at the time, to the effect that the law ought to be otherwise than he ruled it, and he should be glad to find it otherwise.

We are accustomed to state what the Court rules is *law*, and not unnecessarily to confuse that with remarks to counsel of what the law ought to be. We shall be very glad, however, in due time, to report a decision at General Term fully satisfactory to Mr. Bunce.—Ed.]

More Post-Office Robberies.

In the United States Marshal's office, another case of robbery at the City Post-Office was developed. Ferdinand Fahu was arrested for committing larcenies, under the following circumstances: Lately a number of persons, who rent boxes at the Post-Office, have had their letters called for by some individual who was not ordered to apply for them. A watch was ordered to beset for the party, and yesterday morning he appeared for the letters of Mr. Satig, a merchant, who has a place of business, at No. 241 Broadway. The contents of the box were given to the individual, and as he was leaving the vestibule the officers arrested him.

New Staten Island Ferry Company.

The citizens of Staten Island are intent upon the possession of Ferry advantages. A new Ferry Company, with a capital of $75,000, has been formed under the title of the "North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company." The terminus is at Rossville. The boats on this line will make the 8, 11 and 3 o'clock trips from Port Richmond, leaving the City for the last trip at 5 P. M., making all the landings, and lie at Rossville all night. Another boat will make four trips daily. Nathan Barrett heads the list of Directors.

Reduction of Fare on City Railroads.

The question of reducing the fares on the City Railroads is again in agitation. The proposition, as we understand it, is, to require the Companies to reduce the fare from *five* to *three* cents. The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen has called a public meeting, to take place in the City Hall at 3 o'clock *to-morrow afternoon*, to hear arguments for and against reduction. There appears to be a strong movement in favor of the three-cent system.

Closing Anti-Slavery Lecture.

William Lloyd Garrison will deliver the closing lecture of the Anti-Slavery Course, at the Tabernacle, this evening. We understand that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in reading the notice of this lecture on the last Sabbath, took occasion, while expressing his dissent from some of Mr. Garrison's opinions, to avow his admiration of the moral heroism evinced by him in the struggles of the last twenty-five years, and to urge his congregation to give him a hearing.

Temperance Jubilee.

The Ninth Ward Young Men's Temperance Alliance held a Temperance Jubilee in Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-street, last evening "in view of the triumph of the Maine Law in our Legislature." The Hall was crowded on the occasion. Addresses were made by Justice Pearcy, Chauncey Schaffer, and others. The exercises were interspersed with vocal music by a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Illness of Judge Edwards.

It was rumored in the City Hall yesterday, that the condition of this much-respected gentleman had taken such an unfavorable turn, that his decease might be hourly expected. Up to the hour of the adjournment of the Courts, however, it was understood that he survived, but that his family and friends had no hopes of his ultimate recovery.

The Ham Poison Case—Another Death.

Yesterday morning Coroner Hilton was called to hold an inquest on the body of Wm. Wise, another victim, who partook of the poisoned ham in the Sixth-avenue. The evidence taken in the former case was read to the Jury, and they rendered a similar verdict. Deceased was born in Germany and aged 30 years.

Burned to Death.

Yesterday morning Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest at No. 162 Second-street on the body of a lad named John Adam Ehrn, who was burned to death by his clothes taking fire. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Stabbing Affair.

Action was taken yesterday by the Police to effect the arrest of a young man charged with stabbing a resident of Crosby-street, named Seaman, several weeks ago. It is stated that the injured man is beyond all hope of recovery, and every effort will be made to bring the guilty party to justice.

New Judge of the Marine Court.

Judge Birdsall, the newly appointed Judge of the Marine Court, took his seat upon the bench yesterday, in the room of Judge Phillips, resigned.

☞ A bright and beautiful day yesterday. The air, however, was very cold and keen, and there was a very considerable amount of floating ice in the Rivers. The Ferry-boats had some difficulty in making their way into the slips on this side.

☞ Mr. Daniel L. Petter, an iron merchant, in South-street, was presented with a gold watch, valued at $350, at the Broadway House, on Saturday evening. The gift was a testimonial from 120 citizens of the Seventh Ward.

☞ Gen. Echinique, President of the Republic of Peru, is in this city, having arrived by the *George Law* from Aspinwall.

☞ Bar-room fights are becoming quite common. Two or three of them occurred last night, but none of them were of a serious nature.

☞ Men have been at work the past few days pruning the trees in the Park.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.... Monday, Feb. 26.

Communication from the Comptroller of Trinity Church, informing of the expiration on May 1, of the leases of the lots fronting on and adjoining Christopher-street, as widened for the accommodation of a market, and which not then appropriated, revert to the Church. Referred to Committee on Markets.

WIDENING DUANE-STREET.

Alderman Hoffman presented a petition from owners of property on Duane-street and streets adjoining, [illegible] for the proposed widening of Duane-street, that the same be deferred till May 1, 1856, as in consequence of the present general financial derangement of business, such buildings would not be erected as would be of permanent and of lasting benefit to the City. Referred to Committee on Streets.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION ON CATHARINE FERRY.

Two petitions, numerously signed, were presented by Aldermen Briggs and Fox, respectively, asking greater regularity on the part of the Union Ferry Company, in running day boats on Catharine Ferry, and protesting against entire suspension, as at present, of a night boat. Referred to Committee on Ferries.

HYDRANT COMPANIES.

By Alderman Briggs—Remonstrances of three Assistant Engineers, nineteen Foremen and Assistants, and two hundred and sixty-four firemen, against any action being taken in reference to Hydrant Companies now in existence. Also, three minor remonstrances from Hose Company No. 5 and 9, and John J. Tinsdale, President of the Board of Representatives, praying similar action. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, to concur with the Board of Councilmen, in relation to laying out Stuyvesant Square, situate between Third and Fourth-avenues and Sixth and Seventh-streets, and to secure the actual opening, grading and laying-out of the same.

Alderman Ely moved a concurrence, and offered in explanation that the ground proposed to be laid out as a Public Square was by will of Nicholas Stuyvesant ceded to the City in 1825, on the condition that the same within thirty years be laid out as a Public Square, otherwise to revert to his heirs. The Alderman urged that the heirs had been indefatigable in their efforts to defer definite action by the Common Council in the premises, in order to secure thus by delay the reversion to themselves. Unless, therefore, the Board concurred at once, the proposed Stuyvesant Square would doubtless be lost to the City. Concurred in.

CITY POOR.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of an ordinance appropriating $15,000 to the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. $11,000 to be distributed *pro rata* among the different Ward Relief Associations. Some amendments were proposed, and a protracted discussion on the same. On the previous question being called, the ordinance as submitted was adopted—Ayes 12, Nays 7.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

[Advertisement.]

Wet Goods at No. 301 Grand-street.—It is a great mistake to suppose the goods now offered at Messrs. Chas. Heard & Co.'s, as wet goods are in a single instance damaged; on the contrary, in all cases they are warranted free from blemish, injury or stain, either by fire or water. House-keepers and furnishers will find a superb line of pure Irish Linen goods in all their variety equal to any article in the market, bought at auction for one quarter of their par value, and offered at a slight advance on cost. Goods sent to all parts of the City or suburbs gratis.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an Unequaled Tonic Medicine for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. John Bull's principal office, No. 3 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

New Style Spring Mantillas.—Molyneux Bell, No. 58 Canal-street, would call the attention of merchants to his beautiful stock of *French Mantillas* just received from Paris. Those of his own manufacture are well worth examining, being from the latest designs, and warranted superior to anything in market, either in price, quality or style.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishingly efficacious in the cure of salt rheum, scrofula and all skin diseases, they will effect cures when all other means fail. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per pot or box.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sunday Law in Brooklyn.

The energetic measures adopted by Mayor Hall, and the promptitude and fidelity with which the Chief of Police and his subordinates have assisted him in carrying them into effect, have caused a complete revolution in the observance of Sunday in Brooklyn. From the hotels to the lowest groggery, all have succumbed, and not a drop of liquor is to be had within the bounds of the city for love or for money. The streets which formerly presented frequent scenes of intoxication and rowdyism, are now quiet and orderly, and drunkards no longer crowd the cells of our station-houses. Driven from New-York by Mayor Wood, it is useless for those who were wont to pass their Sabbaths in the drinking saloons to fly to Brooklyn. Nor are these good results confined to the Western District or to the inner wards. The Eastern District and the outer wards are equally strict in their observance of the day. Williamsburg, Green Point, Bushwick and New-Brooklyn were, on Sunday, visited by the Mayor, accompanied by the Chief of Police and two or three officers, but they were unable through entreaties, persuasions or threats to induce a single person to sell them a glass of liquor. One man, a German, in Bushwick, to whom one of the officers applied in the guise of a traveler for refreshments, replied that it was "George Hall's day;" and when told that there was little fear of detection, so far from the centre of the city, he answered that every one who violated the law was caught, and that if he wanted liquor, he must go about two miles further, beyond the bounds of the County.

Brooklyn City Bible Society.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Brooklyn City Bible Society was held on Sunday evening in the First Presbyterian Church, in Remsen-street, Brooklyn. Chandler Starr, Esq., presided. The meeting was opened with the usual religious exercises, after which Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the annual report, from which it appears that the number of Bibles distributed by the Society during the year 1854, and sold at their depôt or otherwise, was 5,051. The total amount of receipts from all sources during same year was $3,169 68. Addresses were made by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, the Pastor of the Church, and Rev. Dr. Bethune. The exercises were of a character more than usually interesting, and were concluded by a short address from Mr. Starr, the President. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society; the proceeds of which amounted to $180.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Abraham S. Bunting, of Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Jayn, youngest daughter of Tring S. Wheeler, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1854, by Rev. Mr. MacCurdy, of Jersey City, Mr. S. Reynolds to Miss M. A. G. Hunter. Also, on Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Mr. Ward, all of this City.

☞ The rite was repeated, in order to prevent certain malicious persons from further censorious and backbiting cant.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, after a long and severe illness, George Washington, only child of George and Mary Terry, aged 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 87 Franklin-st.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, Mary Louise, only daughter of Albert and Catharine Jane Smith, aged 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 174 West [illegible]-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, suddenly, of apoplexy of the lungs, Thos. Hogan, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Corinthian Lodge, No. 251, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Stanton-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, of consumption, in the 49th year of her age, Ann (Kennett) Arnoux, widow of the late Gabriel A. Arnoux.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 East 22d-st.

In this City, Wm. L. Bowman, of consumption, aged 40 years and 4 months.

The members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 20, I. O. of O. F., the Shipwrights and Caulkers' Benevolent Association, and the members of Putnam Chapter, No. 5, O. of U. A., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 681 Water-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 25, of apoplexy, Benjamin R. Whitman, Esq., aged 54 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. [illegible], No. 250 West 19th-st.

In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 25, after a short illness, Maria Theresa, wife of Asher B. Morgan, in the 38th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her father, Joseph N. Barnes, and of her brother-in-law, A. Oakey Hall, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 87 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, at 12 o'clock P. M., Fanny, wife of Philip Smith, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 10 Lamartine-place. Her remains will be taken to Southport, for interment.

☞ Norwalk and Bridgeport papers please copy.

In this City on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, James Beak, in the 60th year of his age, formerly of Wiltshire, England, but for the last 28 years a resident of the City of New-York.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son, Albert L. Beak, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 289 East 10th-st.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 23, at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., John Francis, only child of William and Mary Bruce, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 28th, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., No. 10 Park Church-place.

At Gravesend, L. I., on Monday morning, Feb. 26, at the residence of his grandfather, James Cole, Esq., James Hewitt, eldest son of Henry B. and Mary L. Conklin, aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the above-named place.

At Port Monmouth, N. J., on Monday morning, Feb. 26, Lewis S. Foster.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 28. Steamboat *Eagle* leaves foot of Murray-st. today, (27th,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

On Saturday, Feb. 24, Mrs. Catherine Luyster, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and her sons Peter and Abraham B., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Peter Luyster, at the Bowery near Astoria, L. I.

In New-Milford, on Friday, Feb. 9, Mrs. Ruth, relict of the late Elijah Downes, aged 91 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Rarely do we find a more lovely combination of Christian graces than those which adorned the character of this venerable lady, who has, we trust, exchanged an abode in a world of temptation and trial for a home of never-ending bliss. To regulate her conduct and mould her character according to the precepts of the Bible, seemed through life her constant study. Her pathway was not always one of sunshine. When the ties that bind parent and child so strongly were severed, when she bore to their last resting-place here and there a loved member of her family circle, she still maintained that serenity, the result of cheerful submission to the will of Heaven, in the spirit which seems to say "He doeth all things well." She has lingered long past the time which bounds our pilgrimage here, yet time wrought its changes so gently that those who were her daily companions scarcely noted them. True, her step was a little more feeble, her usually cheerful manner more quiet and subdued, yet she evinced none of the querulousness so often the attendant of *extreme old age*. As she approached the veil which was to reveal the realities of the future, she seemed more absorbed in communion with her Creator. Her closing hours were peaceful. As the lengthening shadows of evening steal over the earth, so the world seemed fading from her view as the current of life ebbed away. Truly, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit—for they rest from their labors."

In North Guilford, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 25, Wyllys Elliott, aged 76 years.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Jan. 29, Truman Roberts, only child of Charles G. and Mary A. Bailey.

In New-Orleans, on Sunday, Feb. 18, Mr. J. Sidney Harris, of the house of Miller, Harris & Waldo, of this City, aged 34.

☞ Vermont and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 25, Mrs. Frances M. Luff.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons, George Luff and Baldwin N. Fox, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 280 East Broadway, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 24, John Vernon Targee, aged 42 years, only son of the late John Targee, Esq.

His friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, Jane, widow of the late John Matthew, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 106 King-st., on *Tuesday afternoon*, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 24, Mrs. Caroline N., wife of Thos. C. Lloyd.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Charles Nicholson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. M. Lyons, No. 196 Bowery. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 26.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s.... [illegible]	50 N. Y. Central R. R.... 94½
10,000 do.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
12,000 Virginia 6s.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
15,000 do.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
6,000 do.... [illegible]	50 do.... [illegible]
6,000 do.... [illegible]	50 Panama Railroad.... 112
6,000 Louisiana 6s.... [illegible]	20 do.... [illegible]
2,000 Harlem 1st M. Bds.... [illegible]	20 do.... 111
3,000 Erie Convt. Bs. '62.... [illegible]	5 do.... [illegible]
6,000 Erie Bds. of '75.... [illegible]	50 do.... [illegible]
5,000 do.... [illegible]	25 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R. [illegible]
1,000 Hud. Convt. Bds.... [illegible]	50 Erie Railroad.... [illegible]
1,000 Pan. Rd. 2d issue.... 111	[illegible]
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds.... [illegible]	[illegible]
20,000 do.... [illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 do. b60 after 30.... [illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 H. C. R. R. F'd'able.... [illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.... [illegible]	[illegible]
8,000 N. Y. Central 7s.... [illegible]	[illegible]
20 Union Bank.... [illegible]	100 Harlem Railroad.... [illegible]
20 Merchants' Ex. Bank.... [illegible]	[illegible]
50 Bank New-York.... [illegible]	[illegible]
100 Canton Company.... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	50 New-Jersey Railroad 124
100 Cumb. Coal Co.... [illegible]	10 Harlem Preferred.... [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad.... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.... [illegible]
[illegible]	80 Illinois Cent'l R. R.... [illegible]
25 Clev. & Toledo R. R.... 70	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ind. State 5s.... [illegible]	200 Erie Railroad.... [illegible]
2,000 Virginia 6s.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
3,000 Mich. South. 8s.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
3,000 Erie Bonds of '75.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
2,000 Erie Con. Bds of '71.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
2,000 do.... [illegible]	100 do.... [illegible]
10,000 Pan. Rd. 2d issue.... 110	100 Harlem Railroad.... [illegible]
400 Morris Canal.... [illegible]	10 Reading Railroad.... [illegible]
1000 Canton Company.... [illegible]	[illegible]
100 Cumb'd Coal Co.... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	200 Huds. Riv. R. R.... [illegible]
[illegible]	7 Michigan Cen. R. R. [illegible]
[illegible]	5 Mich. South. R. R.... [illegible]
[illegible]	10 Panama Railroad.... 110½
5 New-York Cen. R. R.... 94½	15 Nor. & Wor. R. R.... [illegible]

Monday, Feb. 26—P. M.

The movement in Exchange to-day for the Boston steamer indicated, as we ventured to suggest in our last report, a freer supply of first-class bills at 109¼@109½. The Panama Company drew for about £25,000 at 109½. Southern Bank bills were done at 109¼@109½, and the standard Bankers here drew freely at 109½. The orders for Gold amount to nearly $600,000. The California arrival supplies the whole amount in bars, part of them prepared at San Francisco, and the remainder will be promptly supplied to-morrow by the Assay Office. The Money Market keeps easy. The Bank Statement shows that the Specie averages were affected to about one-half the amount of the heavy outward movement to Europe, Canada, &c., last week. To-day the Sub-Treasury disbursed $233,230, against $71,000 received. The regular balance now stands $4,663,397, in addition to which there is to the credit of the Bullion or Assay Fund and special accounts of Government disbursing officers, the large sum of $4,145,935.

The Weekly Official Averages of the City Banks to Saturday, February 24, show, when compared with the previous return, an

Increase of Loans....	$740,498
Loss of Specie....	658,204
Loss of Deposits....	546,404
Gain in Circulation....	22,046

Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance, as it stood on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 24.
Loans....	$91,553,637	$90,850,010	$91,590,498
Specie....	12,076,147	17,330,062	16,270,858
Circulation....	7,075,850	6,941,694	6,963,740
Deposits....	68,886,090	75,190,609	74,544,195
In Sub-Treasury..	3,882,000	4,560,335	4,625,338

The Stock Exchange opened this week with a fair measure of firmness, and an advance of ½@1 ℔ cent. was had in Erie and Cumberland shares; ½ ℔ cent. in New-York Central shares and Illinois Central Bonds, and a moderate business in Harlem and Reading at Saturday's rates. At the Second Board the tone of the market was not so good, and part of the advance of the forenoon was lost. Erie, after selling at 47, closed 46½, and Cumberland at 35, same as on Saturday. The aggregate sales on the Bond list were $170,000. Virginia State Bonds 95¼ ℔ cent.

The *Tribune* stated some days ago that only *two* Albany Bank Officers had recommended Mr. St. John to reappointment. It was promptly shown that at least *fourteen* had united in such recommendation. The misstatement has not been corrected in the *Tribune* columns. The same paper resorts to an abuse of terms, this morning, to reach Mr. St. John, if possible, in another direction. A plain matter of business at the Department two years ago, with a Bank President in the interior, openly conducted, in perfect good faith, and immediately put on record, both in his Bank and at the Department, is attempted to be distorted into "a very gross betrayal of official trust." We assure the public that there is not the slightest substance in this charge, even by implication, against the conduct of the Superintendent. It does not amount even to a *technical irregularity, much less malfeasance* in office. We say this on the authority of the then Bank President—now a resident private Banker in this City—with whom the transaction occurred. We say this promptly and without reservation, because Mr. Keep assures us that he personally knows this denial to be true, and he is not the man to equivocate. Thus much in vindication of the integrity of purpose of the Superintendent. Now for the technical violation of law attempted to be made out. This will be best illustrated by a plain statement of the facts, not differing essentially from the premises laid down by the *Tribune*, under the flaming, but unworthy, caption of "Startling Development."

In 1852, the Union Bank of Watertown was regularly organized by Mr. Henry Keep, President, and his associate Stockholders. Among these were Mr. Ten Eyck, of the old Bank of Albany; Mr. Yelverton, of the People's Bank of this City; Mr. Havemeyer, of the Bank of North America, and other well-known business men of capital and high respectability, who had confidence in Mr. Keep, and who have reason to know that this confidence was not misplaced. The articles of association were regularly recorded in Jefferson County, and filed in the proper department in Albany. The Capital Stock was paid in, the Bank entitled to full credit, and having in the hands of the Superintendent over one hundred thousand dollars in Public Securities, against which no circulation was then drawn from the Department. About half these securities had been purchased of a country Bank in liquidation. The Bank Note issues of this Bank had been reduced to $25,000. *It was entirely competent under the* Banking law to secure this sum by a cash deposit with the Superintendent, to the relief of the Stocks previously pledged. The practice is not a usual one. It is one which is *left* to the discretion of the Department, *and has never been abused*. This discretion is *not* limited to 10 ℔ cent. of the original issue. The country Banker cannot demand as a right to substitute cash for more than 10 ℔ cent., but the Superintendent may take of a Bank, which *he knows to be liquidating in good faith, and the* owner anxious not only to retire his circulation as rapidly as possible, but to make favorable sale of his Stocks, a larger proportion of cash, and this he deposits on interest with some responsible Bank in Albany or elsewhere. In the present instance, the Union Bank of Watertown, negotiated for the deposit of $25,000, openly and fairly, pledging any part of its large securities, then in the Department, unused, which the Superintendent might deem proper, for his own safety to reserve, and referring, in case of need, to the Bank of Albany, *to cash the deposit at a moment's notice.* That this reference was fully authorized, and that the Bank of Albany, at any time during the pendency of the *deposit, or at any other time while* Mr. Keep had charge of the Union Bank of Watertown, would have advanced $25,000, we are amply satisfied.

But, says the *Tribune*, the Union Bank of Watertown was not "organized" at the time of the deposit. *This is not so.* The record in the Jefferson County Clerk's office, and the original articles of association on file at Albany, already referred to, settle this point. The capital was not only subscribed, but paid in; the organization complete; *and the books of the Bank duly opened.* The last fact is established by the certificates brought into use by the *Tribune* itself for a very different purpose. Their contradiction we are not responsible for, but here are the words and dates:

From Certificate No. 1.

The Union Bank was not organized until August Twentieth, 1852.

From Certificate No. 2.

Watertown, Aug. 18, 1852.—Henry Keep has deposited in the Union Bank of Watertown Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in trust for the credit of D. B. St. John, Superintendent, in trust for the Excelsior Bank, on return of this certificate properly endorsed.

$25,000. (Signed) GEO. T. GOODALE, Cashier.

Henry Keep took the said certificate to Albany and returned, giving the said St. John credit *upon the books of said Union Bank* for Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, on the Nineteenth of August, 1852.

The city of Wheeling, Va., has just issued $250,000 of Bonds bearing interest at 6 ℔ cent., payable in New-York in 1874. The object of which issue is, first, to pay off a loan of $100,000, negotiated 20 years ago, with Messrs. Rothschild, which loan falls due the 1st of March next, and will be paid by the Ohio Trust Company; and, secondly, to fund the floating debt of the city. To pay the interest on the above loan the city has levied a special tax of $15,000 a year, and the revenue from the wharves of the city are placed monthly in the hands of Commissioners to form a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the principal.

The Reliance Mutual Insurance Company, it will be seen from the statement of the Finance Committee, (Messrs. Arthur Leary, L. B. Wyman and J. H. Smith,) have stopped business. For the last month the Trustees have been actively engaged in raising means to sustain the concern, and over a quarter of a million were raised, contingent on the solvency of the Company, but heavy losses, not originally known, prevented the success of the undertaking.

The Circular of Messrs. De Coppet & Co. to their Continental correspondents, prepared for the Boston steamer, remarks as follows, on the market for money and exchange:

Translation.—The week has not been remarkable for any decided change in our Stock market. The exportation of Gold beyond the general expectation, and the upward tendency of Exchanges on Europe, had the effect to moderate the speculative demand, and to diminish the amount of transactions. The continued abundance of Money, however, has maintained the prices, which in some cases even have advanced. In State Stocks transactions have been limited, without any notable change in prices. For such City Bonds which have remained at low prices, the demand continues good. Ohio County Bonds having become scarce, the demand for this class of security is turning towards the Kentucky County Bonds, which are comparatively low. These latter are looking up. The scarcity of securities which are well known, and the rise which they have undergone, have induced investors to look after new securities, which at the same time that they are well based, offer a higher rate upon the investment, and a good chance of a further rise. In Railroad Bonds, those of the Illinois Central, and the Erie of 1875, are the only ones in which the transactions have been large. The former with a rise of 2 ℔ cent., the latter without change. Exchange has a downward tendency, the demand being moderate. The rates are: For London, 9½@9¾, for good regular bills; Paris, 5.12½@5.13¾; Hamburg, 36¼@36½; Bremen, 78¾; Frankfort, 41¼; Amsterdam, 41¼@41½; Prussian Thalers, 74¼@74½.

The movement of the Cotton crop for the week and season is as follows—showing that while the receipts at the ports, owing to the low water in the rivers, are 168,000 bales below the corresponding date last year, the increase of exports to Great Britain alone amounts to 232,000 bales. After this date last year, 1,232,000 bales were received at the ports—making the crop 2,927,000 bales. The received calculation at present is, that from 1,723,000 to 1,773,000 bales will be received this year, after the present date, making the entire crop 3,250,000 to 3,300,000 bales. This will throw into the Spring months nearly 50 ℔ cent. more business in Cotton than last season, measured by bulk:

	—Season— 1855.	1854.	—This Week— 1855.	1854.
Receipts at the Ports..	1,527,000	1,695,000	76,000	97,000
Exports to G. Britain..	725,000	492,000	43,000	50,000
Exports to France....	183,000	182,000	15,000	17,000
Exp'ts to oth. For. Ports	122,000	116,000	9,000	10,000
Total Exports....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87,000

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company having paid over to the United States Trust Company the first monthly installment of $35,000, applicable to the *Sinking Fund* created for the gradual extinguishment of the new Erie 1875 Loan, the Trust Company have purchased through Messrs. Marie & Kane, Brokers, $41,000 of the Bonds, and have canceled the following numbers, viz.: Nos. 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 490; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 1,308; 1,310; 1,311; 1,312; 1,313; 2,840; 2,841; 2,842; 2,843; 2,844; 2,845; 2,846; 2,847; 2,848; 2,849; 2,850; 2,851; 2,852; 2,853; 2,854; 2,855; 2,856; 2,857; 2,858; 2,859; 2,860; 2,861; 2,862; 2,863; and 2,864.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 24.

Names of Banks.	Av'g am't of Loans & Dis.	Av'g am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circulation.	Av'g am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank....	$6,266,031	$1,134,059	$294,718	$5,595,726
Atlantic Bank....	834,112	74,341	[illegible]	153,879
Bk. of America....	4,111,185	1,707,635	127,814	4,703,802
Bk. of Commerce....	8,368,868	1,018,138	3,270	5,396,118
Bk. Commonwealth..	1,172,770	116,860	94,251	911,105
Bk. of New-York....	3,167,583	598,185	209,293	2,845,709
Bk. of N. America..	1,567,760	205,520	87,532	1,297,308
Bk. of the Republic	2,977,211	723,496	87,659	3,175,398
Bk. St. New-York..	2,370,734	364,287	374,541	2,231,556
Bowery Bank....	870,492	160,401	160,441	783,908
Broadway Bank....	1,301,254	148,329	159,785	1,370,915
Bull's Head Bank..	128,172	17,587	80,683	97,075
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,586,297	126,361	91,375	882,663
Chatham Bank....	684,360	67,763	79,872	326,119
Chemical Bank....	1,387,807	319,491	289,496	1,331,196
Citizens' Bank....	967,166	89,189	146,564	496,531
City Bank....	1,875,815	228,731	68,926	1,273,978
Continental Bank..	2,767,389	329,390	102,252	1,303,679
Corn Exch. Bank....	1,418,830	183,431	102,079	1,148,436
East-River Bank....	491,720	56,745	58,526	285,436
Fulton Bank....	1,659,654	177,710	128,933	1,164,628
Greenwich Bank....	472,003	33,493	103,819	372,291
Grocery Bank....	619,861	71,156	90,033	514,625
Hanover Bank....	1,303,850	69,410	97,171	800,419
Island City Bank....	339,932	38,188	67,251	192,809
Irving Bank....	675,774	47,019	97,106	507,395
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,770,793	123,038	129,937	1,273,798
Manhattan Co....	4,335,966	555,144	288,608	2,940,453
Marine Bank....	852,410	65,558	114,050	410,309
Market Bank....	1,070,606	98,348	111,738	769,099
Mechanics' Bank....	3,790,353	1,011,759	256,745	2,589,165
Mech. Bank'g Asso.	1,128,253	79,116	130,733	770,113
Mech. & Trad. Bank	664,015	62,346	93,893	480,672
Mercantile Bank....	2,212,737	283,415	85,113	1,617,321
Merchants' Bank....	5,690,701	1,346,006	92,671	4,224,580
Merch. Exch. Bank..	2,479,808	287,717	103,022	1,905,107
Metropolitan Bank..	4,559,473	824,585	98,304	4,973,254
Nassau Bank....	919,461	143,061	110,472	749,928
National Bank....	1,555,544	207,925	115,998	791,157
N. Y. Dry Dock Co..	391,241	22,625	80,680	191,218
N. Y. Exch. Bank..	187,103	19,800	85,277	114,399
North River Bank....	1,040,615	124,836	173,441	873,174
Ocean Bank....	1,267,378	151,865	94,487	689,420
Oriental Bank....	494,627	36,178	83,661	298,537
Pacific Bank....	980,649	71,391	110,774	594,682
People's Bank....	707,924	79,286	86,380	477,375
Phenix Bank....	2,209,335	579,834	124,629	2,148,144
St. Nicholas Bank..	631,417	39,129	77,532	353,631
Seventh Ward Bank..	1,122,128	124,541	128,348	727,629
Shoe & Leather Bk.	812,690	55,616	109,348	404,279
Tradesmen's Bank..	1,282,608	89,337	177,638	710,171
Union Bank....	2,642,750	485,539	105,788	1,835,411

FOOTINGS.

Loans....	$91,590,498	Circulation....	$6,963,740
Specie....	16,270,858	Deposits....	74,544,195

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans Feb. 10.	Loans Feb. 17.	Specie Feb. 10.	Specie Feb. 17.
Citizens' Bank....	3,685,169	3,675,417	1,424,372	1,408,965
Canal Bank....	2,551,867	2,786,270	912,749	908,774
Louisiana....	2,047,759	2,132,120	1,720,101	1,473,787
Louisiana State....	2,464,907	2,780,427	1,850,174	1,817,114
Mech. & Traders'..	1,067,067	1,180,083	507,674	518,615
B'k of N. Orleans..	1,050,481	983,290	350,029	367,468
Southern Bank....	394,262	392,280	280,919	289,719
Union Bank....	636,341	650,354	480,317	489,386
Total....	13,917,001	14,072,397	7,717,321	7,287,798
	Decrease.	$155,393	Increase.	$370,523

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	Deposits. Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.
Citizens' Bank....	1,674,040	1,485,930	2,205,704	2,076,043
Canal Bank....	1,042,545	1,145,055	1,050,695	1,062,059
Louisiana....	956,634	935,084	3,063,297	3,007,359
Louisiana State....	1,849,630	1,228,035	3,299,683	3,248,579
Mech. & Traders'..	271,375	270,310	909,328	872,683
Bk of New-Orleans..	575,756	577,066	728,585	752,769
Southern Bank....	277,680	288,300	296,939	287,989
Union Bank....	686,100	905,570	522,632	640,325
Total....	6,972,639	6,971,820	12,124,359	11,939,257
	Decrease.	$298,180	Increase.	$165,972

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks held Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.
Bank of Louisiana....	$1,223,119	$1,341,419
Canal Bank....	972,819	1,051,363
Southern Bank....	648,979	654,305
Louisiana State Bank....	198,387	297,176
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank....	[illegible]	10,946
Citizens' Bank....	630,672	744,482
Bank of New-Orleans....	352,117	324,788
Union Bank....	375,323	287,022
Total....	$4,136,820	$4,725,965

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal, Feb. 24.

There is some little demand for Coal for immediate use, but none will be shipped except it is needed, at the present high rates of toll, which is as high as the price of some kinds of Coal in this region.

The water was let into the Canal on Tuesday last, and the Company given notice that the works will be ready for the passage of boats from Schuylkill Haven on Monday next, and from Port Carbon on the 1st of March. But little preparation is making by the boatmen to run their boats, and from present appearances there will not be much business done before the middle of March, unless the weather should become more mild.

We had another fall of snow yesterday morning, and our mountains remain completely covered with snow, with no signs of thawing, when our paper was put to press.

The Iron Works which have blown out in the valley of the Schuylkill, it is stated, will resume business, provided the Railroad Company fixes the rates of toll and transportation at the rates in 1853—the present depression in the trade not permitting them to pay the present high prices of transportation on the materials used, &c. The lower rates of labor have caused a reduction in the price of Coal here, amounting to 81 per ton on the highest rates of last year, and therefore they have a right to expect a reduction in the prices of transportation to the lower rates of 1853. There are some very unpleasant rumors with regard to interests that control the management, which may materially affect the interests of the road, if they persist in maintaining higher rates than the state of the trade will warrant. There is considerable grumbling, in an under tone, it is true, in this region, caused by the reports that have gone forth that high rates of toll, &c., are to be maintained, to build up the interests of the road, at the expense of those who produce the trade.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 24—Evening.

The Cotton market is unchanged in every respect. The sales of to-day are 6,000 bales. The sales of the week foot up 26,000 bales. The stock on hand is 158,000 bales. The receipts at this port less than last year up to this time are 16,000 bales. Fair Sugar is 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. Rio Coffee—The sales of the week have been 12,000 bags. The stock on hand is 45,000 bags. Prime is 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.@13-32d. Sterling Exchange we quote at 8@8½ ℔ cent. premium.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 24—Noon.

The Cotton market is firm. The sales thus far amount to 7,000 bales. The receipts at the Southern ports, less than last year at this time, amount to 211,000 bales.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 37	Sun sets....	5 48	Moon sets....	4 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....	3 26	Gov. Island..	3 12	Hell Gate....	5 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Shufeldt, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Liberty, Atkins, New-Orleans, Stanton and Thompson; Andover, Berry, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson; Zurich, Rich, Savannah, M. Livingston; Compromise, Childs, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; J. N. Cooper, Nickels, Mobile, Barclay & Co.; Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Jenny Lind, Bunce, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Convoy, Hupper, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; John Farnum, Olmstead, Havana, P. V. King & Co.

Brigs Moses, Jarvis, Charleston, G. Bulkley; Africa, Keene, Jacksonville, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Mattos [illegible] (Port.), St. Anne, Oporto, De Gouveia & Leal; Webster Kelly, Hagan, Savannah, M. D. Brookman & Co.; Favorite, Van Buren, Gambia, M. H. Freeman & Co.

Schrs. John Snow, Terry, Darien, Rountree, Waters & Co.; S. Brown, Pierson, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Emma Parker, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Col. Satterly, Stetson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jas. Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Uncle Toby, (of New Haven,) Soule, Chincha Islands, 90 ds., with guano to T. W. Riley.

Schr. Dr. Alexander H. Bagley, Haley, Virginia, with corn to master.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Ellingsworth, Delaware, with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Jones, Middletown, N. C., with corn to master.

Schr. Jane Rose, Hupper, Virginia 2 ds., corn to master.

Schr. Panama, Coleman, Virginia, with corn to master.

Schr. Anna Somers, Somers, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Alexander M. Christie, Wareham, with mdse.

Schr. San Jacinto, Bates, Philadelphia, with coal.

Sailed.

Steamship Cahawba, Shufeldt, Havana; ships Andover, Berry, New-Orleans; Compromise, Childs Liverpool; Fair Wind, Bennett, New-Orleans; Sea Lark, Woodbury, Antwerp; Ionian, Colley, do.; brig Moses, Charleston.

BELOW—Ship Hebe, Studley, New-Orleans 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to Eagle & Hazard—is at anchor on the Bar.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Memoranda.

The ship Empire, hence for Liverpool, cleared 24th inst., when passing out the Hook on Saturday last, went ashore on the false hook, but got off during the night and proceeded to sea.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24—Arr.: Ships [illegible], from New-York; Helvetia, from Bath; Clarendon, Rockland; North America, Boston; Western Chief, Bath.